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BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 246 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 13 and 14.

Strike Holds Ship in Hub; 37 Dutch Seamen Saved; Hirohito Increases Rule

The World's Day—September 15, 1941

New England: Strike Cancels Yarmouth Sailing

Strike of crew to obtain war bonus for trip to Nova Scotia causes cancelling of sailing of steamship Yarmouth tonight with 650 passengers. [Page 2.]

Americas: Tanker Rescues Netherlands Sailors

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—The tanker Standvac Manilla, due at Santos, Brazil, Sept. 12, radioed today: "Have 37 Netherlands seamen from torpedoed ship aboard." The rescue ship, which is of Panama registry, did not report where the survivors were picked up, the name of the torpedoed ship, or its own location. The tanker was en route to Brazil from Trinidad.

Far East: Japanese Emperor Uses Power

Japanese Emperor restores throne to dominating place in empire in move to place aggressive war elements under proper control. [Page 8.]

Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to Washington, left Tokyo, en route back to his post. Japanese-American conversations were at a point of lessening tension.

In Chungking, United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss conferred with Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chai, who expressed confidence that Washington would not consent to any arrangement with Japan that would harm China.

In Africa: Axis Columns in Egypt Routed

Two Axis columns were routed by British troops after knifing 35 miles into Egyptian territory with tanks and armored cars, the British announced.

An Italian version of the renewal of action on the African front said a British outpost near Sidi Belgasem, east of Axis-besieged Tobruk, had been captured.

Strong reinforcements have made the garrison of British-owned Cyprus—commanding the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal—the strongest in its history, the British announced.

Washington: U. S. War Exports $190,447,670

President Roosevelt reported to Congress that actual exports of American war supplies to nations fighting the Axis, under the lend-lease program, had totaled $190,447,670 up to Aug. 31.

The Wage-Hour Administration directed employers to save orders and invoices, shipping and delivered records, bills of lading and billings to customers (other than cash) for at least two years, so that inspectors could use such records to determine instances when the wage-hour law applied to employees and when it did not apply.

Members of Congress got back on the job after an extended legislative holiday and faced not only an unprecedented $3,500,000,000 revenue bill but also the possibility of some sort of price-fixing legislation and a Presidential request for more lend-lease money.

The Senate Defense Investigating Committee called Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones to explain provisions of the agreement between the Defense Plant Corporation and the Aluminum Company of America.

Ten plants are now producing machine guns, the Army reported, adding that output has increased 460 per cent since August, 1940, and is regarded sufficient for present estimated needs.

The Navy Department reported having received reports that a German raider was operating in the general vicinity of the Galapagos Islands off the coast of Ecuador.

In Iran: Deadline for Nazi Evacuation Set

A Soviet deadline for evacuation of German nationals from the Iranian Capital was set for tomorrow by the Soviet Embassy, which said that the Iranian Government would find itself in serious difficulties unless the deadline was observed. In London it was stated that Russian-British requirements on behalf of occupying troops must be met immediately or the Iranian Capital might be occupied.

National: Newark Airport Reopens

Newark, N. J.—Newark airport, once the busiest in the world, was officially reopened as a crowd estimated by police at nearly half a million persons witnessed a city-sponsored air show.

With the Second Army in Louisiana (AP)—In a lightning invasion of Third Army territory, the Second Army's 130,000 troops swept across the Red River along a 100-mile front a few hours after the biggest maneuver in the Nation's history started. [Page 1.]

New York—Mayor F. H. La Guardia, United States Director of Civilian Defense, announced the appointment of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as an Assistant Director, to report for duty Sept. 29 and to be stationed in Washington.

New York (AP)—A trans-Atlantic freight service between New York and Lisbon, Portugal, to start on Sept. 25, was announced by Pan American Airways. All shipments, however, at a rate of $2 a pound, with a $5-shipping minimum, must be accompanied by "air-certs" from British consular authorities to certify they do not contain contraband of war.

Air and Sea: British Planes Aid Russians

British air aid for Russia is already participating in fighting against the German Luftwaffe, it was announced, as members of the United States Mission to Moscow arrived in London en route to the Soviet Capital. [Page 9.]

In Croatia: Anti-Nazis Blast 'Phone Exchange

Anti-German terrorism flared anew in occupied Croatia when four time bombs wrecked Zagreb's central telephone exchange.

The Croat-German border was to be corrected to give the new puppet state the town of Jesenitz on the Sava River, thus incorporating within the state Croat populations on the other side of the river.

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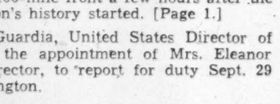


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

3,000 Postmasters Gather in Boston

Over 3,000 postmasters from all over the country arrived in Boston today to register for the forty-first annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters, at the Hotel Statler.

A Massachusetts man, Philip J. Gallagher, Woburn Postmaster, appeared as the favored candidate for the Presidency of the Association, when the new official is elected during the four-day session this week.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, and former Postmaster General James A. Farley will be among the speakers at the conference.

Picture and story: Page 5.

Dewing Thinks Coakley Got Pardon Money

Senate President Angier L. Goodwin today moved to speed the Coakley impeachment trial by calling upon Councilor Coakley to avoid "duplicate reading of testimony."

Edmund R. Dewing, Norfolk County District Attorney, asserted that in his personal opinion Councilor Daniel H. Coakley received money for getting a pardon for Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence gunman. This assertion brought today's session of the Coakley impeachment trial to a climax that was dramatically heightened because the Dewing statement came out under Councilor Coakley's own cross-examination.

"What you believe," the Councilor shouted, "is that in getting Patriarca out, Coakley got worlds of money and Wallbank got worlds of money for changing his testimoney? Didn't you so believe?"

"From all the facts given me, that is my personal opinion," the stocky District Attorney answered.

Mr. Coakley, seemingly taken aback, said, "The Attorney General seems to think so," as he waved toward Mr. Bushnell.

The veteran Councilor was seeking to break down the prosecu-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Plenty of Wool For All Needs, Official Finds

Secretary - Treasurer of National Association says supply adequate for textile industry.

Wool sufficient for all requirements, both civilian and military, is on hand for the present and no lack is apparent for the future, Walter Humphreys, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, reported here today.

"So far as can be seen now," Mr. Humphreys added, "there should be no shortages to limit the production of wool textile mills or of the makers of woolen clothing."

This adequacy of supply in a field important to New England contrasts with growing shortages, particularly in metals, caused by the huge defense program. Recently it was estimated in Washington that 2,000,000 workers in non-defense industry throughout the country might be made idle by the closing of plants.

However, in the case of wool there seems to be enough to take care of all diversion of raw materials for defense needs and to fill the civilian demand besides.

Only Drawback

The only visible drawback to operations is the possible shortage of machinery. Rumors of difficulties in getting machinery for upkeep and renewal are being heard in the trade. This deficiency is expected to become increasingly bad.

Two-thirds of the wool textile industry is concentrated in New England and roughly half of the two-thirds is located in Massachusetts.

Mr. Humphreys said that wool manufacturing had risen to its highest rate in peace time and in fact had probably touched its all-time peak in the United States.

The single qualification he placed on supply was the continuation of imports, and that, he noted, depends largely on what happens in the Pacific Ocean.

"We are getting quite a bit of imports from South America, beyond the normal, and a good amount, though smaller, from Australia," he continued. "The imports from South America, particularly from

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Army Begins Test of Force And Strategy in Louisiana

By Joseph C. Harsch

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now covering the United States Army war games in Louisiana

WITH THE SECOND ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 15—At 12:01 o'clock this morning the acid test of free maneuvers in the field was applied to the largest peacetime concentration in the history of the United States Army as nearly half a million men went into simulated action in the bayou country of Louisiana.

At zero hour the Second Army under Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear was concentrated between Shreveport and Alexandria on the northeastern side of the Red River, while the Third Army under Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger faced them across the muddy channel. Together they held at their command 460,000 men divided unequally both in manpower and equipment to permit a field test of what different types of organizations and weapons can do under such conditions.

Behind the plan is the concept which produced the mighty fighting machine Adolf Hitler has swung around Europe for the past two years—the concept of proving an army in the field, weeding out the unfit on the basis of their failures, discarding faulty ideas when they fail, advancing those officers who show superior ability with troops in the field, selecting those tactics, weapons, and organizational plans which work.

Who wins this mock war—the reds or the blues—is unimportant. How the men and officers, the tanks and guns, the planes and radio communications stand up under the strain is everything. The War Department deliberately chose the worst terrain in the entire United States for modern warfare. Nothing could try the spirits of men more than the swamps and dense jungle undergrowth of this country. Nowhere else is there worse terrain for tanks and modern motorized equipment.

It will not be a fair test of armored divisions against men on foot or horseback. But for the two weeks these maneuvers last it will be a supreme test of what men and machinery can accomplish under conditions which exist nowhere on the continent of Europe itself and which could be duplicated only in the jungles of central Africa or India.

If the morale of the men comes through the ordeal the Army can laugh at the stories of bad morale which have been so widely circulated lately. If the tanks can make any headway at all through the swamps it will prove that within a year the United States has been able to produce panzer divisions from scratch capable of anything Hitler's tank divisions have faced.

This is the type of system the German armies have used for many years. Annually, they have brought large bodies of men together and

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

U. S. Navy Gets 'Shooting' Orders; RAF Planes Aid Soviet Defense; Finnish Leader Sees Peace Soon

Moscow admits capture by Nazis of important rail center 175 miles southeast of Kiev.

By the Associated Press

As London announced that a "wing" of the Royal Air Force had arrived on the Eastern Front and according to some reports was already flying with the Russians, the Soviet command acknowledged that the Germans had crossed the Dnieper River to capture the railway junction of Kremenchug, 175 miles southeast of Kiev.

London sources asserted the Germans had made additional crossings near the river's mouth, where the railway to the Crimea was threatened.

The Germans claimed to have pierced the defenses of Leningrad at one point and to have "tightened" their encirclement of the northern Russian city.

Russian Gain in Center

On the central sector the Russian counteroffensive registered new gains, closing in on Smolensk from several directions.

Loss of Kremenchug was admitted in an official Soviet communiqué which stated that the city had fallen to the Nazis "after many days of fierce fighting." German dispatches mentioned a thrust towards Kremenchug more than a week ago.

The present admission comes four days after Friday's Soviet announcement that Russian forces had withdrawn from Chernigov, 80 miles north of Kiev, between the Dnieper and Desna Rivers.

In extending the northern jaw of their pincers aimed at Kiev, the Germans drove southeastward to increase this threat to the Ukrainian capital.

Seek to Join Forces

With these two fiercely fought operations the Germans apparently are trying to establish a junction behind Kiev, which long has held firmly against the German offensive.

Details of the loss of Kremenchug were lacking, but today's early morning communiqué spoke of prolonged and bitter fighting in this middle Ukraine sector.

An authoritative source in London said today that as a result of the Russian evacuation of Kremenchug and the German thrust in the Perekop area to the south there apparently were no longer any natural obstacles between the German Army and the River Don.

RAF joins fighting in Russia: Page 9.

Wide World

Finns Return to Karelian Homes

Former inhabitants trek back to the homes they occupied prior to the Russian invasion. Finland claims to have recaptured the Province from the Russians during the present war. Photo passed by Finnish censor. Inset: Vaino Alfred Tanner.

Early Peace With Russians Seen in Finnish Victories

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 15 (AP)—The likelihood that Finland soon may be out of the war appeared heightened today as a result of the radiocast to the Finnish Nation by Vaino Tanner, Minister of Trade and Communications, former Foreign Minister, and leader of the Social Democratic Party.

Stressing that Finland was an ally of Germany "only by accident," Mr. Tanner declared his country would go on fighting only so long as its interests required.

"It is for us an entirely defensive war with the aid of which we desire to obtain secure frontiers and lasting peace," Mr. Tanner said. "Whatever is needed to secure this must be done, but there our task also ends. . . . The Finns are no party to the great war."

Finland, he added, never wanted war but he declared that since "barbarous and expansionist Russia" is a neighbor, "our long frontier is still insecure and it is probably essential that we should render areas beyond it safe in a military sense. Before that, there is no possibility of concluding peace with anybody."

Brand Rumors Unfounded

At the same time, Mr. Tanner branded all rumors of negotiations for a separate peace with Russia as absolutely unfounded and described such rumors as attempts to "sow dissension among us and thus ease the military situation of the U. S. S. R. both on the St. Petersburg (Leningrad) front and the Murmansk railway sector.

"The Finns not only have not the slightest confidence in the Kremlin rulers, who have broken all previous agreements, but since the Soviets will lose the war with Germany a peace concluded with her would mean nothing," he asserted.

"So far as Finland is concerned, the war has gone off unexpectedly well," he declared in deploring what he called foreign propaganda to misrepresent Finland's internal situation.

"In two months," he went on, "victorious Finnish armies have recaptured more than the Soviet Union was able to take in more than three months of war, plus the ensuing dictated peace."

Maintaining that a strong peace party dominates Finnish opinion, Mr. Tanner said "this party embraces the entire Finnish nation."

May Stop Fighting

Mr. Tanner failed to give the basis for his hopes of early peace, but there have been previous unofficial predictions that Finland would stop fighting as soon as it regained territories lost to Russia in the 1939-40 winter war, plus enough territory in certain areas to give it a good strategic front.

The Helsingfors Government announced some time ago that its armies had regained all the lost territory, thus realizing one of the two aims set forth by Mr. Tanner.

Insisting that Finland remains the same democratic, liberty-loving Nation engaged in defending its independence, Mr. Tanner further deplored "that the great democracies of the West show no understanding whatever."

Launching a 2,000,000,000-markka domestic bond loan—the greatest in Finnish history, Premier Kukha Rangell told the Nation that not only a fighting army but also a hard-working people could enable survival of the trials of this catastrophic era.

Two wars in two years, he said, have reduced the number of able-bodied men "although in that respect we have been luckier in the present war."

Why Finns fight Soviet: Page 9.

Knox says fleet will shelter lend-lease shipments in Atlantic at all costs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — A series of decisive new defense measures, ranging all the way from the announced full use of the Navy immediately to protect all lend-lease shipping from America to Iceland and a nearly 50 per cent cut in automobile production, vividly illustrated today that the United States is now entered upon a deeper phase of its short-of-war resistance to Hitler—a phase which few believe will remain short-of-shooting for long.

These developments told the story:

1. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, disclosed in his address before the American Legion in Milwaukee, Wis., that the United States naval power will be employed, beginning formally tomorrow, to shelter, with shooting if necessary, all lend-lease shipping while it is traversing the seas "between the American Continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland."

He said that this protection will extend to the ships of every flag and that the Navy is ordered "to capture or destroy by every means at its disposal, Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders encountered in these waters."

United Support Urged

2. In the face of an early test of the American Government's determination to enforce the freedom of the seas—a test which may come on any of the three oceans—there emerged new signs of a greatly strengthened national unity behind the President's foreign policies, with Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, critic and opponent of the Administration, urging unified support of the Government.

3. President Roosevelt conferred with his congressional leaders on the advisability of revising the Neutrality Law which bars American ships from the war zones, such as British ports, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, revealed to correspondents after his call at the White House. He said no conclusions were reached and that the extent of possible revision was not settled.

4. A message from the President requesting a large additional lend-lease appropriation will go to Congress Thursday.

5. The Office of Production Management announced that passenger car production in December will be cut 48.4 per cent below last December's output. Manufacturers will be allowed to produce 204,848 passenger automobiles in December compared with 398,823 last December. The saving in materials, labor and facilities thus effected will be diverted to defense production.

Censorship Charges

6. James V. Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy, informed the House of Representatives that the Army and Navy are jointly working on a plan to establish close censorship of outgoing communications between the United States and the rest of the world.

In response to a resolution introduced by Representative Paul W. Shafer (R) of Michigan, Mr. Forrestal advised that the plan was subject to "higher approval" and may require legislation.

He insisted the plan did not embrace "compulsory censorship on the press," as suggested in Mr. Shafer's resolution.

Mr. Forrestal's reply was directed to the Naval Affairs Committee, which handled the resolution and moved successfully that it be tabled on the basis of the Navy Department communication.

It is apparent that Germany's accumulated attacks on American and Allied shipping in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Red Sea and the admitted sinking of eight British-convoyed vessels is solidifying the support of the country behind the strong stand which President Roosevelt has taken.

This effect is the opposite of what the Nazis hoped and is significantly illustrated by the public appeal of the veteran Republican Senator, Arthur Capper of Kansas, who after opposing every major aid-to-the-Allies policy of the Administration, now declares that the time of debate is at an end and urges Congress and the country to support the Government even if it involves "an undeclared war."

This is a salient break in the isolationist opposition to the President's course and indicates the rallying of important middle-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Nazi raider reported off Galápagos: Page 8.

College Days Ready to Start Again

By a Staff Photographer

Registration Starts at Boston University

Leading the procession of 30,000 men and women into the colleges of Greater Boston this week were the incoming freshmen of Boston University, who registered this morning. Here Mary Cunningham of Springfield, Mass., Helen Mamas of Springfield, Mass., Ruth Norton of Worcester, Mass., Marjorie Dudley of Portsmouth, N. H., Lucille Bryan of Bridgeport, Conn., and Ann Crocker of Wareham, Mass., in the rear, stream into the dormitory of the College of Practical Arts and Letters on Garrison Street.

First B. U. freshmen arrive: Page 2.

Traffic Jam and Food Shortage Mark Opening of Eastern States Exposition

First B. U. Freshmen Arrive With Queries and a Few Books

Loaded down with radios, tennis racquets, golf clubs, brilliantly colored clothes, and here and there a book or two, the first of 12,000 Boston University boys and girls descended upon the Hub today and began asking questions.

Typically freshmen, these harbingers of a new college year—which, before the end of the week will bring about 30,000 college students to Greater Boston—unloaded belongings, signed official cards, wrestled with course schedules, and joined in "bull sessions" with roommates, ending sentences with question marks and exclamation points more often than with periods.

The University, knowing its new crop of "frosh" would be bubbling over with unanswered queries, furnished them with "big brothers" and "big sisters" from the upper classes who have been through it all themselves.

The officials also arranged conferences with faculty advisers so that curricula details could be worked out.

They fixed up receptions and parties and other informal get-togethers to break the social ice.

And when the first day of college was over, the boys and girls were impressed, and enthused, but still curious.

If you've been through it yourself, you know how it is. It's much the same whatever the Alma Mater may be. At Wellesley, Harvard, Radcliffe, and Tufts, where the class of '45 also will put in its appearance this week, the same drama will be enacted.

You say good-bye to dad and mother as they drive off in the family car—you can't have one of your own this year, because of gasoline conservation—and then pick up your belongings and push through the dormintory door into a new life.

You go over to the administration building and register, signing your name at least 15 times on nearly as many white and yellow cards.

You drop into the corner stationery store for some letter paper with B. U.'s crimson and white seal on it, and you get a banner for the wall of the room.

Then luncheon and a speech by the Dean, and study cards, and a $150 tuition payment.

Your picture is taken for the "rogue's gallery," and you get a number for the personal information sheet; you buy textbooks and loose-leaf notebooks, and stop for a "gabfest" with the upperclass companion.

That's the first day of college.

Large Brown Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15—The largest freshman class to enter Brown University since 1927 arrived on College Hill today for the beginning of Freshman Week, with its round of tests, lectures, conferences and entertainment designed to acquaint the yearlings with campus life. The class will number about 425, as compared with 379 a year ago.

Although the enrollment of the two upper classes will be smaller this year because of the draft and job openings in defense industries, the total undergraduate enrollment of the university as a whole will be "about normal" on account of the larger freshman class, according to Dean Samuel T. Arnold. Last year Brown had 1,408 undergraduates.

Harvard Roll Drops

Harvard University officials estimated that this year's enrollment would fall off 10 per cent—largely because of the selective service act and enlistments in the armed forces.

Indications were that the registration would total 7,400—the smallest in many years. Freshmen arrive in the Yard Sept. 19.

Yale Class Jumps

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Yale announced yesterday that when its 241st year begins one week from today it will have the biggest freshman class in the University's history, but with the draft and enlistments depleting the ranks of the upper classes the total undergraduate enrollment will be about the same as usual—approximately 2,100.

About 980 freshmen are entering, 125 more than last year.

Plenty of Wool for All Needs, Finds Official of Association

Continued from Page 1

the Argentine and Uruguay, surpassed what we received from Australia in 1940.

"A strategic reserve of Australian wool is being built up in this country on account of the British Government. Much of this is being stored in New England and the South.

"The reserve was originally planned to total 250,000,000 pounds. The receipts to date amount to 85,000,000 pounds. To indicate what this means in terms of current use, wool as taken from the sheep is now being consumed in the United States at the rate of 80,000,000 pounds a month.

"It is agreed that the British Government can withdraw for manufacture in this country up to 20 per cent of the pool if replacements of an equivalent amount are on their way from Australia, and also in case of an emergency need the United States can take over the entire pool. There is no visible reason for either action."

Mr. Humphreys also noted that there had been a great increase in the volume of wool coming here from South Africa. Four or five years ago South Africa was much discontented because of the United States taking so little of its wool.

"A great part of the record activity in wool manufacturing is due to civilian business," he commented. "While the increase in government business has been very substantial, civilian demand has gone away up. On the average the civilian trade accounts for about 80 per cent of the present production and government orders for about 20 per cent.

"The number of workers in the wool textile industry increased 46,000 from July of last year to July of this. The total employed has risen to 194,000. By the wool textile industry we mean everything from the time wool leaves the wool market to its manufacture into woven fabrics—scouring, combing, spinning, and weaving.

"The weekly payroll during the year ending in July showed an increase of $1,700,000. The average weekly earnings in July of 1940 were $20.50, and in July of this year $25.

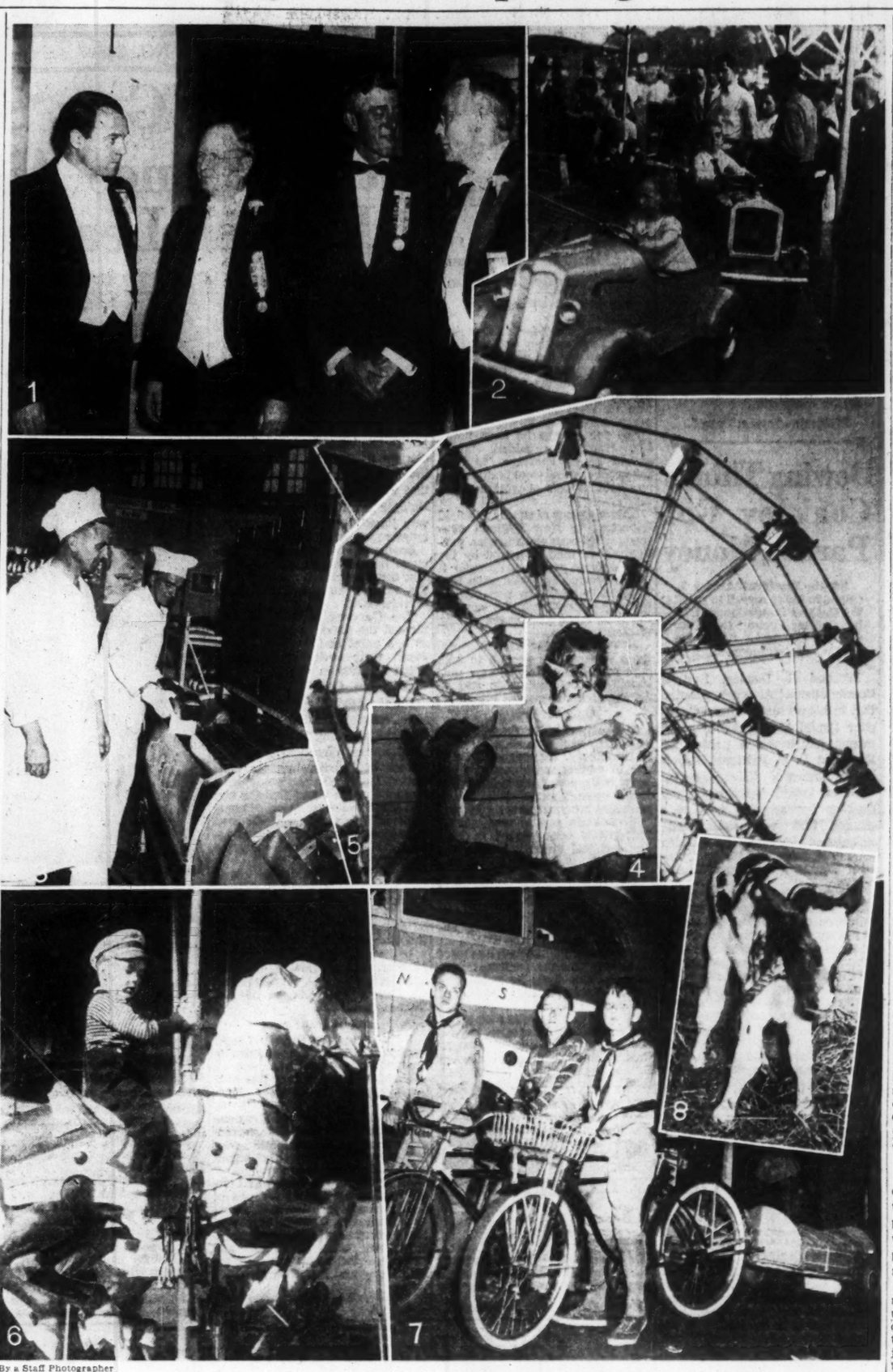
"A fairly general pay raise of 10 per cent became effective in August. This followed an industry-wide advance of 10 per cent in May."

U. S. and Britain Hail Boston Light; Messages Sealed

Twenty-five years from now, messages from two great Nations that were sent to historic Boston Light for its 225th anniversary yesterday and were than sealed to be reopened in 1966, will occupy a prominent place in ceremonies to mark the completion of 250 years of service to mariners.

Boyd Tollington, Acting British Consul General at Boston, brought a message from the British Government, because the Light was first built during the reign of King George I, while Boston was part of the British Empire. President Roosevelt also sent a message of felicitation to America's oldest lighthouse.

Mr. Tollington said in part: "May I recall to the keeper who will open this in 1966, that these ceremonies were held in a time of danger on the seas which wash our countries. A great President of the United States has taken action which leads me to hope and believe the light in 1966 will be shining again on a free world and seas."



By a Staff Photographer

Here and There With Photographer on Opening Day at Springfield Fairground

(1) Left to right, Govs. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and William H. Wills of Vermont, honored guests of the Exposition last night; (2) The tiny automobile follows the circular track, whether guided or not—but, it's so much more fun to steer it; (3) United States Army bakers, Privates First Class Joseph Macey (left) and Henry Boucher, remove 27 loaves of bread a minute from canteen ovens; (4) "Frenchy," a week-old French Alpine kid, held by Marlene Lopez of Westfield, Mass.; (5) Nothing like a view from the top of the Ferris wheel; (6) Here's one merry-go-round that didn't break down; (7) Boy Scout members of Troop 33, Springfield's original bicycle patrol, with bike trailers; (left to right) Martial Don Carlos, Leland Pulsifer, James Bellany; (8) Mary Lou, born yesterday on the fairgrounds to Butterfly of the Shirley-Ayr Farms, Mount Union, Pa. Mary Lou and "Frenchy" received many visitors on opening day of the exposition.

Record Crowd Inches Its Way Into Springfield Exposition

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15—While this western Massachusetts industrial city may have been encircled by a "blitz" spearhead of hundreds of motorized vehicles and thousands of Uncle Sam's crack troops—it did not prevent an invasion.

The opening day of the Eastern States "silver jubilee" Exposition was marked by the worst traffic jam in the history of the city. Thousands of cars were packed three and four abreast on highways for miles around. Motorists headed for the fairgrounds took from two-and-one-half to three hours to negotiate the scant two miles between the bridge over the Connecticut River and the entrance gates.

All along the route, back yards—and front yards, too—did a thriving "parking-lot" business, provided the harassed motorist could find a place to wiggle out of the jam. Inside the grounds, parking spaces were at a premium. Goldman's Band, the Sunday concert feature, was held up for an hour before police could guide its members through the traffic.

But, one inside—well, patrons breathed a sigh of relief and started out to "see the fair." Their relief was only shortlived, however. For when it came eating time—and eating time came quickly after the long delay in getting inside the gates — concessionnaires reported food shortages, and long lines of waiting people had to curb their hunger until more supplies could be brought in.

Over 100,000 Admitted

All in all, it was a big day—more than 100,000 persons being clocked in through the nine big gates. A precedent of 25 years standing was broken when it was announced that all officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard in uniform would be admitted free.

High spots of the evening were the defense antiaircraft demonstration by the 68th Coast Artillery, under command of Col. C. B. Meyer, and the appearance of four New England Governors and representatives of five other States at the Coliseum.

The entire regiment swung into action before a capacity audience in the racetrack grandstand, and added reality to the maneuvers by using dynamite bombs, huge searchlights, and plane detectors as 24 machine guns, 12 37-mm. guns, and 12 three-inch antiaircraft guns were paraded before the spectators.

Inside the Coliseum, where during the afternoon and early evening Goldman's Band had held forth, paying tribute to the 127th anniversary of the composing of the Star Spangled Banner, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, William H. Wills of Vermont, and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island spoke briefly to the visitors.

Other State Representatives

The Governors of several other Eastern States were represented respectively by Secretary of State Joseph A. Brophy of New Jersey; L. S. Livingood, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania; Secretary of State E. D. Wiley of Delaware, Commissioner of Agriculture H. V. Noyes of New York; and Adjt.-Gen. George M. Carter of Maine.

On their arrival, the guests were saluted by Battery H, Second Battalion, of the 68th Coast Artillery regiment. Special hosts to the Governors and their representatives included Representative Charles R. Clason, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, and Dr. Hugh F. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College.

By way of partially appeasing the appetites of hungry visitors, the Army Quartermaster's Canteen made 10,000 doughnuts yesterday and distributed them to visitors. Bread-making in the canteen at the rate of 27 loaves a minute also proved to be a most fascinating attraction.

The men of the 68th Coast Artillery—2,000 strong—will be encamped at the fairgrounds all this week, taking part in daily defense demonstrations. All these men must be fed—and they eat well. A day's total consumption of foodstuffs and supplies amounts to something over seven tons. The regiment uses two tons of ice a day, 2,000 pounds of meat, 3,328 eggs, 3,328 bottles of milk, 3,200 pounds of potatoes, 1,200 pounds of other vegetables, and 600 pounds of bread.

Calf and Kid Attract

While defense exhibits dominated the displays in the industrial buildings, those housing the livestock drew immense crowds. Interest centered especially around one stall in the Shirley-Ayr Farms exhibit, where Butterfly stood proudly over Mary Lou, a calf born on the fairground yesterday. Youngsters also were attracted by "Frenchy," a tiny week-old French Alpine kid in the goat exhibit by the Hampden Herd, of Westfield, Mass.

While today is officially billed as Governors' and Children's Day, both were in evidence on the grounds yesterday. And whereas the Governors took things in their stride in a more leisurely and formal way, the children let loose and had a grand time everywhere.

Swings, slides, and sand piles at the "lost children" enclosure near Storrowton Village drew many. But, hundreds of others "lost" themselves amid the varied pleasures of the merry-go-rounds, the Ferris wheeles, the tiny automobiles that whizzed around a circular track, and the miniature train that puffed and whistled as it rounded the curves with its rollicking load of young passengers.

Ship Strike Over War Bonus Halts Sailing to Nova Scotia

Sailing of the steamship Yarmouth for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, scheduled for 5 o'clock this afternoon from India Wharf, has been cancelled because of a strike among the crew, it was announced today.

The Yarmouth, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, is the only water link between Boston and Nova Scotia that provides regular service. Her sailing tonight was planned as the first of a series of special excursions and the accommodations were completely sold out, with 650 passengers booked.

Union seamen, in accordance with demands made up and down the entire Atlantic seaboard for bonuses, asked $60 a month as a war bonus above their regular pay, because of the necessity of traveling, as they put it, in dangerous waters.

Alton B. Sharp, President of the Eastern Steamship Lines, issued a statement declaring that the port of Yarmouth, N. S., was specifically exempted in the union contract made in June and designed to be in effect one year.

He said that the Seafarers' Union was striking all ships running to belligerent countries or possessions, asking for higher bonuses where a bonus was already paid, and for a bonus where none had been paid.

"The Eastern Steamship Lines is willing to negotiate," added Mr. Sharp in subsequent comment on the situation, "and only today wrote John Hawk, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union at New York, asking him to observe the terms of the union contract which call for settling of disputes by arbitration without stoppage of work."

John Mogan, business agent for the Boston local of the Seafarers' International Union of North America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, said today that more than 100 seamen were out from the Steamer Yarmouth. He declared that the bonus issue had been pending for several months.

"The whole thing," he said, "started when the steamship Robin Moor was sunk on May 21 off the coast of Brazil. That ship was manned by members of our union. They were in open boats 13 days or more, subject to exposure and privation.

"Other American vessels were then sunk or attacked. More recently President Roosevelt in a radio speech declared that ships were no longer safe anywhere.

"The union stands ready to negotiate immediately."

Heretofore there has been no war bonus to crews taking ships from the United States ports to Canada.

The labor agreement between the Eastern Steamship Lines and the union exempted the Yarmouth run from any war bonus. On the ground that the increasing number of sinkings of American and American-owned ships gave warrant, the union then asked tha the agreement be reopened on this point.

Similar demands were made in other Atlantic ports, seeking bonuses also for services to the West Indies, Bermuda and other waters in the Western Hemisphere.

This resulted in conferences with the United States Martime Commission at Washington and a notification by the union to the steamship owners and the Government tha they wished to reopen the contracts.

The strike was initiated Saturday when nine vessels were tied up with cargoes for the West Indies, fire at New York, two at Mobile, and two at New Orleans.

Dewing Denies Coakley Charge Of Offering Deal to Gunman

Continued from Page 1

tion's contention that the Coakley-prepared Patriarca pardon petition was "a tissue of lies" and as such was evidence of consciousness of guilt.

In the petition, Clarence H. Wallbank is stated as having positievl ysaid Patriarca was not one of the men who held up his Brookline jewelry store. However, previously, he had identified the Providence gunman. During the morning, the prosecution brought out the fact that Mr. Wallbank changed his story the day Patriarca was to go on trial for the Brookline robbery.

Denies Making Deal

Mr. Dewing denied making a deal with Raymond L. S. Patriarca to give the Providence gunman a prison term concurrent with one he was already serving if he would plead guilty to a 1938 Brookline robbery.

"We don't trade with gunmen in my office," Mr. Dewing asserted under cross-examination by Councilor Coakley in connection with the sentence of Patriarca and Benjamin Tilley, in connection with the holdup of a Brookline jewelry manufacturing plant.

The District Attorney's testimony was given in connection with the Patriarca pardon petition which Councilor Coakley has admitted preparing on which the prosecution is seeking to prove is "a tissue of lies." Mr. Dewing repeatedly denied statements in the petition as attributed to him.

Question by Bushnell

Attorney General Robert P. Bushnell, trial prosecutor, seeking to establish beyond doubt that the Coakley-prepared petition was packed with "lies," asked the District Attorney:

"In paragraph three of the petition it says: 'In conference with Mr. Dewing, District Attorney, he, Patriarca, and his attorneys, were told that if both the defendants pleaded guilty that it would be arranged that a sentence from three to five years, running concurrently with the Webster sentence, would be recommended . . . 'was Patriarca or his attorney . . . ever told such a thing in conference?"

Mr. Dewing replied, "No."

In addition, the Attorney General asked whether he had asked Patriarca to plead "guilty to an offense of which he was not guilty." The District Attorney answered with an emphatic "No."

Later, reading from another paragraph in the Patriarca pardon petition, in which the Councilor stated that Tilley was the leader in the Webster case involving breaking and entering into an optical plant, and that Patriarca was wholly guiltless of the Brookline case, Attorney General Bushnell asked whether "there was the slightest intimation . . . that there was any difference in the degree of guilt in the Brookline holdup."

Mr. Dewing said "No."

Seeking to prove false the statement in the Coakley Patriarca petition that "it is admitted by all that he, Patriarca, was wholly guiltless of the more serious offense of armed robbery (Brookline)," the Attorney General asked Mr. Dewing whether he "ever admitted or conceded that Patriarca was guiltless in the Brookline affair."

"At no time," answered the Norfolk County District Attorney.

Practically the entire group of questions directed to the District Attorney were objected to violently by William H. Lewis, chief counsel for Mr. Coakley.

District Attorney Dewing told the Senate court that Clarence Wallbank, owner of the Wallbank jewelry firm, expressed doubt as to the identification of Patriarca as one of those who broke into his jewelry plant, although previously he had identified him as such. But the District Attorney denied that Mr. Wallbank had ever stated "positively" that Patriarca was not one of the men in the holdup, as is stated on the Coakley-prepared petition.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Chinese Festival" for the benefit of United China Relief, under the auspices of Amos Lodge, B'nai B'rith, and directed by Max Ulin, Chairman. Features will include a Chinese carnival with the Kwong Kow School orchestra in native costume, Chinese dancers, and other novelty entertainment. Speakers will include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and Dr. Brewer Eddy. At Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, at 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday

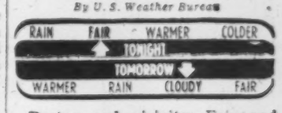
At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Flemish Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight, Tuesday temperature near 60 degrees; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers of thunderstorms and cooler in the afternoon and evening; moderate to fresh west and southwest winds tonight and Tuesday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and warmer; occasional showers in central and north portions tonight. Tuesday cloudy with showers and cooler. Moderate to fresh southwest winds becoming northwest Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight with occasional showers in north portion. Tuesday mostly cloudy with showers or thunderstorms; cooler in afternoon. Fresh southwest winds tonight becoming moderate northwest Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and warmer tonight. Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers or thunderstorms and cooler in the interior in the afternoon or evening. Moderate to fresh southwest to west winds tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	78	New Orleans	75	82
Chicago	73	87	New York	66	78
Denver	48	76	Philadelphia	64	81
Kansas City	74	86	St. Louis	73	88
Los Angeles	58	71	San Francisco	58	66
Miami	80	89	Washington	64	78
Minneapolis	57	83			

A-8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 15.
B-Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:17 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Tuesday, 7:33 a. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:24 p. m.

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THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Knox: Navy Set to Escort Lease Goods to Iceland

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told the American Legion's convention today that, beginning tomorrow, the United States Navy would protect all Lease-Lend cargoes traversing the sea "between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland."

The Navy chief described the Atlantic Fleet's orders in unequivocal language—"to capture or destroy" every Axis surface or subsurface raider encountered.

Although Secretary Knox avoided the particular word "convoy," his announcement recalled the interpretation given President Roosevelt's shoot-on-sight speech of Thursday night in London, particularly by the British press which broke out such jubilant headlines as: "U. S. to Guard Our Ships."

The Knox announcement constituted the first official disclosure of how the Navy was preparing to carry out the new policy enunciated by Mr. Roosevelt—that henceforth Axis war vessels entering United States "defensive waters" would do so at their own peril and that American Naval vessels would not wait for them to shoot first.

In a speech prepared for the Legion convention, Secretary Knox said:

"Beginning tomorrow, the American Navy will provide protection as adequate as we can make it for ships of every flag carrying Lend-aid supplies between the American Continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland.

"These ships are ordered to capture or destroy by every means at their disposal, Axis-controlled submarines or surface raiders encountered in these waters.

"That is our answer to Mr. Hitler's declaration that he will try to sink every ship his vessels encounter on the routes leading from the United States to British ports."

Whether "protection as adequate as we can make it" meant that U. S. warships would begin escorting convoys of British and other cargo vessels tomorrow was a matter of conjecture, but the fact that an interim of four days was necessary between President Roosevelt's statement and the beginning of this protection indicated that some special arrangements requiring time to complete had been made.

Moreover, the fact that the protection will be extended into waters adjacent to Iceland was taken as an indication that the United States probably had agreed to assume sole responsibility for guarding supply ships up to that point with the British to take over from there on.

Secretary Knox's announcement came near the end of his address to the Legion gathering, and after he had declared that since United States occupation of Iceland on July 7, "Hitler and the Nazis were palpably losing the Battle of the Atlantic" and therefore were forced to attempt to break down the bridge of ships carrying supplies to Britain.

National Commander Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio, told the delegates the German invasion of Russia called for no change in the Legion's attitude toward Communism but rather should strengthen its guard against the Soviet philosophy of government.

"We still hate Hitlerism. We still hate Communism and all that it implies," Mr. Warner asserted.

"Stalin is simply defending his country from attack by Hitler. Whatever aid Stalin can give in resisting Hitler is incidentally of benefit to sincere peoples everywhere. That does not call for any change of attitude towards the Communist Party in the United States."

Sergeant Alvin C. York, of Tennessee, one of the ranking heroes of the World War and an advocate of all-out aid to Russia as a means of stopping Nazi Germany, wants the American Legion convention to play an important part in moulding the foreign policy of the United States.

Sergeant York spoke last night at a religious-patriotic service for Legionnaires on the eve of the first business session of the 23rd annual convention—faced with serious decisions on problems arising from the foreign conflict.

An avowed interventionist, Sergeant York urged the Legion to stay out of politics but to take a big hand in shaping the nation's foreign policy.

The Legion's National Defense Committee recommended to the convention that it go on record in favor of removing geographic limits on the use of American troops in the world crisis.

President Accused

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15 (AP)—Two prominent Legionnaires, one a Past National Commander, accused President Roosevelt Sept. 13, on the eve of the American Legion's national convention here, of deliberately attempting to force America into an undeclared war.

The two, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D), of Missouri, Past Commander and one of the organizers of the Legion, and Representative Hamilton Fish (R), of New York, spoke at an America First Committee rally, at the Milwaukee Auditorium. The rally had no connection with the Legion convention.

A large force of Milwaukee police was on hand at the rally to keep order but several disturbances occurred as hecklers booed and in turn were hooted at by the crowd.

Founders Elect

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 15 (AP)—Members of the American Legion Founders yesterday elected Joseph H. Reass, of Wheeling, W. Va., President to succeed Lee F. Warner of St. Paul.

John E. Ferris, of Wilwaukee, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The organization is composed of veterans who launched the Legion by attending either the Paris or St. Louis caucuses of 1919.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of the A. E. F., was named Honorary President. John Black, of Long Island, and Irwin R. Rackoff, of New York, were selected Vice Presidents.

Members of the Eight and Forty, auxiliary to the Forty and Eight, the Legion's funster group, named Mrs. Daisy Whitehead, of Tampa, Fla., Le Chapeau National (President.)

Vice-Presidents named were Mrs. Mary Burgess, of Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. Emily Franke, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Pauling Carlson, of Harrison, Ark.; Mrs. Hazel Davis, of Denver, and Mrs. Kay Vincent, of Tucson, Ariz.

Miss Marie Sweeney, of Bayonne, N. J., was selected L'Archiviste; Mrs. Maude Jackson, of Philadelphia, L'Aumonier, and Mrs. Rose Bassett, of Detroit, La Concierge.

G. A. R. Ranks Thin

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Sept. 15 (AP)—Fewer than 100 of the great army that answered President Lincoln's calls for soldiers four score years ago carried on for their comrades in the 75th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic today.

They Get New Jobs

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas G. Early and His Successor

Mr. Early (right) explains a few details of the job to his successor as Secretary of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Darwin C. Brown. Mr. Early has been named Executive Assistant to Col. William J. Donovan, United States Co-ordinator of Information. Before being appointed to his new job, Mr. Brown served with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Roosevelt Praises Legion

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a personal message to the twenty-third annual American Legion convention told the legionnaires today that it had been "a source of satisfaction to me to have had your full cooperation in the development of our national defense program in all o fits aspects."

The text of the President's message, delivered personally by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and read to the convention by National Commander Milo J. Warner, was in part as follows:

My Dear Commander Warner:

I regret so much my inability to be with you in Milwaukee during the twenty-third national convention of the American Legion. Only the pressure of official business prevents my attendance. It is with pleasure, however, that I extend most cordial greetings to you and through you, to all Legionnaires and members of the auxiliary who will be assembled at your

Knowing of the keen interest manifested by the Legion in current and momentous events both at home and abroad, I need not remind you of the serious situation that is facing the world and its possible effect on the future of our own country.

You who have served in our armed forces during time of war know best the stern realities of war and consequently would much prefer peace. However, you also well appreciate the danger in our not being fully prepared to meet any conditions that may arise in world affairs. The threat to our national security and to our way of life is not imaginary but real. This hazard can truly be appraised only when we appreciate the destruction, desolation and enslavement which have overtaken free people of other nations during recent years.

It has been a source of satisfaction to me to have had your full co-operation in the development of our national defense program in all of its aspects. I feel confident that the Administration and the Nation can count on that same interest and co-operation in meeting whatever lies ahead.

It is my desire that you may have a very successful convention. Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Lease Exports Disappointing, President's Report Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—During the past six months the United States has exported but $72,373,132 worth of military and naval materiel to an-Axis nations out of the $7,000,000,000 Lend-Lease appropriation, President Roosevelt informed Congress today.

This picture is relieved somewhat by the fact that $118,074,538 worth of agricultural, industrial and other commodities were exported, while $78,169,378 of Lend-Lease funds were used for defense services, such as the repairing of British warships, the outfitting of merchant vessels, the renting of vessels and work on military and naval bases.

In addition, $97,809,723 worth of defense articles were transferred to the anti-Hitler nations under appropriations made prior to the Lend-Lease Act. This means that an over-all transfer of Lend-Lease and non-lend-lease material amounting to $246,394,372—made during the past six months by this Government. It is pointed out that transfer of title is not the same as export since some goods must wait for available shipping space.

Today's figures, as revealed by the President's second report to Congress on Lend-Lease progress, compare with the $75,202,426 worth of transfers given in the report issued on June 11.

In addition to the actual exports, transfers and vital services rendered, other expenditures for Lend-lease purposes bring the country's six months' total of aid to the enemies of totalitarianism to $486,721,838.

"The Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941 (Lend-Lease Act), made $7,000,000,000 available for Lend-Lease purposes," the President's report declares. "Of this amount, $6,281,237,421, or approximately 90 per cent, has been allocated and $3,555,587,895 obligated by Aug. 31, 1941. On May 31 expenditures totaled $68,078,942 and increased to $388,912,155 on Aug. 31."

The total of $486,721,838 is reached by adding to the $388,912,155 spent from Lend-Lease funds the $97,809,723 spent from funds appropriated by Congress prior to Lend-Lease.

Bulk of Aid to Britain

In reporting on the growing importance of American aid to the British and other foes of the Axis, President Roosevelt wrote that "since the beginning of the war, about $4,400,000,000 worth of goods have been exported to the British Empire.

"The British Empire has received the bulk of our aid. But we have also extended assistance to the many other countries engaged in the same struggle. China and the Dutch East Indies are receiving ever increasing quantities of supplies. The exiled governments of the countries under the Nazi yoke are sharing in the program."

In explaining the aid being given the exiled Governments, Harry L. Hopkins, Lend-Lease Administrator, explained to the press that Lend-Lease material had also gone to the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle through transferals from goods destined for the British.

"Contracts have been placed and work has started on nearly a billion dollars of bombardment aircraft. New ways have been started and work is in progress for about one-half a billion dollars of new merchant shipping. New facilities to speed the production of guns, ammunition, and other defense articles have been started under contracts totaling about $262,000,000. Over $430,000,000 has been allocated, and over $250,000,000 has been obligated, for the purchase of milk, eggs, and other agricultural products," the President informed Congress.

"Wood and steel and machinery and guns and planes have been supplied in increasing quantities. Agricultural commodities worth $110,606,550 have been transferred to the countries we are aiding. We have transferred to the United Kingdom more than 44 million pounds of cheese, more than 54 million pounds of eggs, more than 89 million pounds of cured pork, more than 110 million pounds of dried beans, and more than 114 million pounds of lard. We have transferred to them more than three million barrels of gasoline and oil. We have sent them many tools. Merchant and naval ships and other transportation equipment are being transferred in growing amounts.

Naval Aid Cited

"A substantial number of cargo ships and tankers have been chartered to the use of those countries whose defense is vital to our own. Our yards are repairing allied merchant ships. We are equipping Allied ships to protect them from mines; and we are arming them, as much as possible, against aircraft, submarines and raiders.

"We have also, by repairing and outfitting their warships, helped the British and Allied navies keep clear the vital sea lanes upon which depends continued resistance to Axis piracy. The repair of the battleship Malaya and the aircraft carrier Illustrious are outstanding examples of this Naval assistance.

"Over the whole range of technical and material assistance required by modern warfare, we are, under the Lend-Lease program, rendering effective help. Important defense information is being supplied to Britain and the other nations fighting the Axis Powers. Our technicians are instructing the Allies in the assembly, operation, and maintenance of the tools coming from our factories. Across the United States and across Africa, our plane ferry service is linking the arsenals of America with Democracy's outposts in the Middle East. On our air fields, thousands of British pilots are being, and will continue to be, trained, and already we are preparing a similar program to help the Chinese.

"We have supplied equipment for the Yunnan-Burma railroad and for the Burma Road in order to speed the flow of arms and materials to the heroic Chinese people."

Roosevelt Talk Hit by Wheeler

KALISPELL, Mont., Sept. 15 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, noninterventionist leader, declared that "the President's speech of last evening proved what his worst enemies have been saying about him—that he would take this country into war."

The Senator charged in an address that President Roosevelt "in effect said to the people of the United States: 'I am going to take you into a shooting war as far as the Navy is concerned, without submitting the question to the Congress.'"

Corner Grocer Eager to Curb Price Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—The little price markers on the grocery shelves under the rows of canned salmon, peas, tomatoes and soups are causing real concern to grocers these days. Can they keep the figures down to normal levels, or shall they have to mark them up—and up—and up?

Grocers don't want high prices and they believe high prices won't be necessary if the Government pursues sensible policies, said Mrs. Rose Marie Kiefer, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Retail Grocers. One such policy, as she sees it, is food buying under the Lend-Lease Act and for the Army and Navy in a manner that will not cause shortages in the American market.

Grocers have every reason to want to keep prices normal, said Mrs. Kiefer. The higher the retail price, the less chance there is for grocers to make a profit.

"No corner grocers became millionaires in the last war," observed Herbert H. Sack, President of the Association.

Moreover, rising prices are likely to bring on price control, and grocers are not eager to see that. But if controls become necessary, they should be applied all along the line, and not on retail commodities only, grocers contend. Prices of jobbers, wholesalers, processors, and farmers should be regulated as well as prices to the consumer, in the opinion of this organization.

Grocery prices already have risen, of course. The upturn is attributed by the Association to sharp advances in merchandise generally as a result of defense activities, to higher wages to both farm and factory labor, and to higher Federal crop payments to the farmer.

On the whole, there are ample supplies of food, but Government purchases can cause temporary shortages which in turn boost prices, the Association Secretary noted. For example take salmon. This year the salmon run was small, only about half the normal run, said Mrs. Kiefer. The Government ordered about 20 per cent of the total pack. In a normal year that amount of purchase might not have made itself felt on the shelves of the neighborhood grocery store, but this year it did. Cheese likewise has felt the effects of Government purchases.

Increases in cheese production and in crops used for export to Great Britain may be expected, but it takes time for a farmer to enlarge his output, Mrs. Kiefer pointed out. That is why she believes Government officials should take greater care in making purchases, buying substitutes when purchases would work a hardship on the consumer. To bring the retailers' viewpoint to the attention of Federal officials, the independent grocers' organization has sent a committee of six practical grocers to Washington to confer with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the Office of Production Management.

Ellwood P. Cubberley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif., Sept. 15—Dr. Ellwood P. Cubberley, a former Dean of the School of Education at Stanford University, who passed on here yesterday, gave $548,000 for the University's School of Education building completed in 1938.

Dr. Cubberley, nationally known among educators as the editor of "Riverside Text Books in Education," and for his texts on school administration and the history of education, gave the income from these works for the Education building.

Dr. Cubberley came to Stanford in 1898 as head of the Department of Education. In 1913 he was offered a professorship in a large eastern university but declined the offer and decided at that time to devote his entire career to Stanford's growing School of Education.

On his retirement from active teaching in 1933, Dr. Cubberley turned over the earnings from his textbooks to Stanford, setting aside for himself and Mrs. Cubberley only an annuity and small savings.

When he made his gift, Dr. Cubberley told Ray Lyman Wilbur, President, that it was the fullfillment of a 15-year plan.

La Guardia Turns Attack Upon Isolationist Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—A meeting held here recently and attended by 17,000 persons had been booked simply as a "Defense Loyalty Meeting" with the Mayor scheduled to climax the program. Instead the gathering, presented with a New York visitor's unexpected thrusts at the City's only morning newspaper for its outspoken and insistant isolationism turned into a civic rally for the Government's defense and aid-to-Britain policy. Cheering and whistling accompanied verbal attacks on the newspaper.

The Fight for Freedom organization generally is acknowledged to have started the local drive for establishment of a Chicago morning newspaper which would be in harmony editorially with the Government's foreign policy as opposed to the Chicago Tribune's isolationist attitude. But it was not the "Fighters for Freedom" who organized the Sept. 10 meeting. They were just one among a number of civic organizations giving it support.

The meeting was intended to be nonpolitical. Mayor Edward J. Kelly had invited a number of nonpolitical groups to help him get out the crowd, and such organizations as the American Legion, were officially represented. Republican Governor Dwight H. Green sent a representative.

La Guardia the Guest

The chief guest speaker at this rally for the defense program was Fiorello H. La Guardia, who is Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, as well as Mayor of New York. Mr. La Guardia brought a message from Washington on the need for civilian support of the defense program. He made an appeal for aid to the Allies, not f. o. b. New York, but d. o. d. (delivered on the docks), England.

Mayor La Guardia launched boldly into another issue. He told Chicagoans that their City needed "a truthful, sincere, real American morning newspaper." The audience gave that remark long, sustained applause, unmindful of precious radio network time being lost.

Mayor Kelly, chairman and host of the meeting, has long been known as a friend of Col. Robert McCormick and has received support from Mr. McCormick's newspaper. The two have co-operated despite the fact that the Colonel is a Republican and Mayor Kelly a Democrat. If Mr. La Guardia's outspoken remarks were embarrassing to the Chicago Mayor, he did not show it.

In fact, Mr. Kelly gave some indication that he, too, was distressed about the Tribune's persistent campaign against the New Deal and the President's foreign policy, although he did not mention the newspaper by name.

Some Listeners Boo

That morning a Tribune editorial entitled "Please, Fiorello, No Air Wardens" had made fun of the New York Mayor's precautions against air raids. A member of the audience, noting the parallel, shouted "Tribune" and others in the crowd "booed." Mr. Kelly said no more on this subject, but Mr. La Guardia evidently took the shouts as his cue and began his address on the subject of the Chicago newspaper situation.

Meantime, efforts of Fight for Freedom to get signatures to petitions for a new morning newspaper go on with encouraging results, say staff members. They have received support which surprises them. People write in to ask where they can send money for subscriptions; businessmen telephone to offer to underwrite the proposed newspaper.

As for the Tribune itself, it is attacking the Fight for Freedom group in its columns. It is attempting to associate it with Communism and has published a long account of the life of one of its staff members who comes from Russia, endeavoring to show that he once was sympathetic to Communism. This is denied by Dr. Albert Parry, the person so accused, in a letter to the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

New Chicago Paper?

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Marshall Field, New York publisher, said tonight he has been "working on plans" to establish a new morning newspaper in Chicago and expected to have a definite announcement within "a week or 10 days."

Mr. Field said the paper would be organized by himself and friends, including Silliman Evans, president of the Tennessean in Nashville, Tenn. There would be no consolidation or purchase involved in the deal, he added.

"We have been working on the proposition for some time," Mr. Field, publisher of New York's PM, said. "We haven't completed many of the details but expect to have a definite announcement in a week or 10 days."

It has not been decided whether the paper would be a tabloid or regular size.

"The paper would be open-minded, with no particular policy as far as I know now," Mr. Field said. "Of course, you understand I am pro-administration and have consistently supported the President."

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Co-ordinator Announces Priority Ruling on Repairs of Machinery and Equipment

Essential Industries to Get Priority on Needed Materials

Orders for materials needed for necessary repairs of machinery and equipment in "essential industries" will be given special "A-10" priority status to avoid plant breakdowns, according to announcement today by Albert M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of the Division of Contract Distribution and Priorities.

Plants or institutions included in the arrangement can give such orders a priority status of A-10 by endorsing the order with the following statement signed by a responsible official: "Purchase order for repair or emergency inventory-preference rating A-10 under Preference rating order P-22."

This same rating A-10 can likewise be applied by the firm filling the order, in its efforts to secure the necessary materials. In contracting for materials needed to fill an A-10 order, the firm likewise uses A-10 rating by the following endorsement:

"Purchase order for material required to fill a duly rated order for repair or emergency inventory. This purchase order bears preference rating A-10 under preference rating order P-22."

The new arrangement applies only to repairs needed because of actual or imminent breakdown, or to stocks of materials vitally needed to meet such emergencies. It should not be used to obtain other materials of less urgency, Co-ordinator Creighton cautioned.

The order applies to any organization in one or more of the following industries and services:

Fire and police services, highway maintenance, commercial transportation, chemical plants, coke converting, educational institutions, manufacture of explosives, farm machinery and equipment plants, food processing or storing, manufacturing of highway maintenance equipment, hospitals, lumber plants, metallurgy plants, mines and quarries, newspapers, petroleum production, radio broadcasting and communications (not receiving sets), rubber and rubber products, shipyards and ship repair yards and telephone and telegraph communication.

Blimps for Weymouth—Six patrol-type non-rigid blimps armed with cannon and machine guns will be stationed at the new South Weymouth dirigible base to guard the approaches to Boston harbor from submarines and mines, Capt. Charles E. Rosendahl, airship expert for the United States Navy, has announced.

Captain Rosendahl, who is in Boston for a brief stay, was scheduled to inspect the site for this new $5,000,000 base this afternoon. Title to the property is expected to pass officially to the Navy in about two weeks, and large-scale construction is to follow.

Forty-eight of these blimps have been authorized and money has been appropriated for 27 of them, Captain Rosendahl stated. The first of the group is about completed and joins a fleet of seven old blimps already on hand.

Captain Rosendahl, long a leading advocate of military use of airships, is convinced, he told the press in Boston, that the American Navy could make good use of huge, rigid airplane carriers that could ride the skies with a cruising range of 10,000 miles and carry perhaps a dozen scouting planes.

Although such craft would be too vulnerable for use in close quarters where lots of airplanes are in use, as in Europe, they would be valuable to a nation like the United States which has reason to patrol vast outlying stretches of land and sea, he explained.

Non-rigid blimps of the type to be used at the Weymouth Base will also be used at Lakehurst, N. J., Elizabeth City, N. J., and at Sunnyvale, California.

The Weymouth base will eventually be manned by 40 or 50 officers, 300 enlisted men, and 75 civilian clerks, carpenters, and other workers.

Registrants Over 28 — Selective Service registrants who were 28 years of age or older on July 1, 1941, will be placed by their local boards in a new classification known as Class 1-H, Col. Ernest L. Averill, Connecticut State Director of Selective Service, said today.

The new classification is in accordance with Congressional legislation deferring all men 28 or older on last July 1. The legislation also provides that any draftee in the Army who was 28 years old or older on July 1, and who was 28 before his induction, may be released from active duty on his own application. The legislation authorizing such deferments does not exempt men over 28 from filling out draft questionnaires as directed by their local boards, Col. Averill pointed out.

Student Deferments — There is nothing in the Selective Service law or regulations to justify deferments of law students, students preparing for the teaching profession or general academic, liberal arts, economic or business administration students, a special memorandum from Selective Service authorities states.

When the Selective Service Act was passed Congress provided temporary deferments for students so they could finish the academic year 1940-41. Thereafter, however, students are entitled to deferment only as "necessary men" while engaged in preparation for occupations essential to national defense or national interest where shortages have developed or are anticipated.

Professions and skilled trades specifically covered by National Headquarters memoranda and opinions include:

Definite shortages: Engineering, civil, electrical, chemical, marine, mechanical, mining and metallurgical: Chemistry, Dentistry, Medicine, Veterinary doctors, Naval architecture, Aircraft production, operation and maintenance.

Shortages are developing in Engineering, agricultural and sanitary; Pharmacy, Physics, Biology and Bacteriology; Geology; Geophysics, Meteorology, Hydrology and Cartography.

U. S. Navy Photo

The Navy Teaches Dartmouth Men to Fly

Patterned after the original Yale Unit in World War Naval Aviation, there are now in training at the Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass., units representing the principal New England colleges. Such Units are kept together at advanced flight training bases in Florida and Texas. Prominent among the current units at Squantum is that representing Dartmouth College, which is known as the Indian Unit.

Quincy Mayor Asks Stand On Waters Bill

At the request of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, Mass., today telegraphed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that, "the people of the South Shore anxiously await a declaration from him regarding his attitude on pending legislation and whether he approves a continuation of the contamination of tidal waters."

Mayor Burgin said he would ask the City Council to appropriate funds to continue the campaign inaugurated by the Chamber's special committee on the elimination of pollution by raw sewage from Boston harbor and adjacent waters.

Representative Joseph L. Whiton, who has led the fight in the House of Representatives for the legislation, said: "The Governor may not be against the legislation but he hasn't said he was for it and hasn't said to any head of a department or any other interested parties that he would like to have it enacted."

Maine Rumors Widespread That Liquor Board Will Quit

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 15 — There is a great deal of interest all over the State right now in the scheduled hearing of charges against the State Liquor Commission set for Sept. 18, an interest enhanced by unconfirmed rumors the three-man Commission will tender its resignation before that time. Despite the fact the Board's counsel, Frank A. Tirrell, Jr., Rockland, has declared each count will be fought and explained, the rumor has persisted the Commission will resign before the hearing.

Voluminous Document of Charges

The charges drawn up against the Commission which comprises Harold S. Boardman, former President of University of Maine, Raymond F. Thurston, Rockland, both Republicans and Thomas F. Locke, Biddeford, the Democratic member, and presented to the Governor and Council by Attorney General Frank I. Cowan comprised a 32-page document largely given over to the citation of instances when, although the law specified revocation of licenses for the offenses involved, the Commission only suspended licenses. The cases for the most part comprised violations of the State liquor laws by Sunday sales or after-hour sales by "beer parlors" of which many feel this State has far too many.

These suspensions, Attorney General Cowan has told the Governor and Council are illegal because the law definitely requires revocation of licenses for certain such offenses. However, it has been contended by some who have interested themselves in the situation that although the Commission may have been lax in following the law with respect to revocations, it might be said the Attorney General's department likewise has been lax because so far no evidence has been presented that the Liquor Commission was instructed by the attorney assigned to it by the Attorney General's department that its action in the matter of license revocations was contrary to law.

To some it seems the charges read by the Attorney General against the Commission contain matters of considerable more consequence and on which no evidence so far has been presented. The Commission, for instance, is alleged to have ignored evidence presented by its own beer inspectors and by police in connection with offenses against the liquor laws. Some feel the charges that the Commission has fraternized with persons engaged in the liquor traffic "in a manner improper for administrative officers" and that the Commission has used its personal influence to obtain employment for salesmen for concerns selling liquor to the State are of more significance if borne out by evidence not yet presented.

These and the other charges and specifications were presented the Governor and Council only after apparent attempts to come to an agreement with the Commission through conferences came to no result. At the hearing before the Governor and Council the Commission through its counsel obtained a continuance to Sept. 18 to prepare its case. If the hearing is held it will contain more interest than any case arising in the State for some time. Members of the Executive Council have been discreetly silent on how they stand but it is felt there is some significance in the fact that that body determined opening the hearing. Likewise Commissioners have been silent as to their plans with the exception of the first statement by counsel that they would contest each the 112 counts one by one if it required two months.

An 'Ickes Special' Top Liner For The Acacia Horse Show

A feature of the Acacia Club Charity Horse Show, to be held at Medfield on Saturday, Sept. 20, will be the "Ickes Special," a class for horses, ponies, mules and donkeys illustrating their individual modes of gasoline conservation. Costumes are expected to enliven this performance considerably.

Classes for junior jumping will be held for children, and bridle path hacks will be judged on what constitutes the most agreeable ride.

The committee directing the show is headed by Mrs. Joel A. Goldthwait, chairman, and includes the Governor and Mrs. Leverttt Saltonstall.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.13 mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees of Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Friday, Sept. 19 cancelled. Resumed Friday, Sept. 26, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

Flower Show In Hingham To Open Tuesday

The annual flower and vegetable show of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be staged tomorrow, opening at 10:30 a. m., in the historic old Agricultural Building there with the Hingham Garden Club co-operating in the event.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of which Lester G. Bruggmann is President, in 1856 sponsored its first fair. Every year since then an exhibition of the flowers and fruits of the section has been held under its auspices with the exception of the period of the World War and following the hurricane of 1938. The fair was changed to a flower show about 15 years ago and some years before that, the old Agricultural Hall was deeded to the Town of Hingham with the provision that the Society could use it at any time. The frame building serves at the Town Hall, and as before, is the Society's headquarters for its show.

Mrs. George A. Cole is President of the Hingham Garden Club, which is assisting with the coming show. Entries are expected from Cohasset, Braintree, Quincy, Norwell, and Weymouth, and there is a schedule of 250 classes.

Judges for the horticultural exhibits are Prof. Arnold Davis of Massachusetts State Agricultural College and Arno Nehrling, Show Manager of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

For the flower arrangement, the judges include, Mrs. Chester S. Cook of Lexington, Mrs. Edward Leonard, and Mrs. Louis Phaneuf, both of Brookline.

Among the features will be 10 four-foot arrangements in identical vases, with one flower predominating, to be placed as pillars in the set-up of the downstairs exhibition.

Another feature will be large "shaded" chrysanthemums from Mr. Bruggmann's garden. These are made to bloom nearly six weeks early by shading them with black cloth from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m. This stimulates the season when the nights are longer and the flowers bud promptly and burst into bloom as do some other kinds when given artificial sunlight.

Connecticut Rules Britain Must Pay 'Defense' Taxes

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP) — The British Government will have to pay about $500,000 in taxes on $24,600,000 invested in defense plants in five Connecticut cities, despite its request for exemption, Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti ruled recently.

"I agree with the view that all possible aid should be given to the British Government at this time," Judge Pallotti said in an opinion to State Tax Commissioner Charles J. McLaughlin.

"However, our sympathy with their cause and our national policy can not avail us in the absence of treaty or statutory provisions," he said.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull had intervened in aid to the British Embassy, which had asked for tax exemption as the right of a foreign sovereignty. Mr. Hull's office, on July 19, wrote to the Tax Commissioner saying that it would be unfortunate if the authorities of Connecticut should undertake to enforce payment of the taxes in question, by interference with the property of a foreign sovereign."

This letter also went to Gov. Robert A. Hurley. The letter "referred to the fact that a Government is not subject to suit in the courts of another country without its consent and that its property is not subject to seizure or attachment through judicial proceedings."

Fewer Students In Quincy Schools

Despite an increase in the number of outside students, the enrollment of pupils in Quincy schools decreased 536 from that of last year to 12,650, James N. Muir, Superintendent of Schools, reported today. It was the greatest drop in the history of the City at the opening of any school year. The previous largest decrease was in 1934 when the school population dropped 418.

The decrease more than exceeded the combined census of the Cranch, Washington, and Squantum schools. Although the majority of schools fell off in enrollment, the Hunting, Atherton Hough, Wollaston, Squantum, and Trade schools showed slight increases.

Enrollment reached its peak in Quincy schools in 1933 when 15,085 students were registered on the first Monday after the opening of school. The decrease over the period of years has been 2,435. No figures were available today as to the extent of out-of-city students who enrolled, children of defense workers who are flooding the City.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Sept. 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 16

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners).
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; "Tune Time"; Viennese Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; "Concert and Dance."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Orchestra; Hollywood Reporter; Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; The World's Best, drama.

New Liner Due For Hub Visit, Then to N. Y.

Fresh from the builders' yard at Newport News, Va., the 9,256-gross-ton passenger and cargo steamer President Van Buren, which arrived Sunday at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, is to sail tomorrow noon.

The vessel which was only delivered to the American President Lines, Ltd., by the builders last week, is loading a goodly cargo at Boston for the Pacific Coast of the United States and the Far East.

Beginning her commercial career at the Port of Boston, as many a famed square rigger did in the glorious era of Donald McKay's world-girdling clipper ships, the President Van Buren will enter the round-the-world service by sailing for New York, Havana, the Panama Canal, California, the Philippines, Orient, India, and around the Cape of Good Hope to New York and Boston.

The President Van Buren is the sixth of a fleet of seven sister ships build for the round-the-world service of the American President Lines, to be delivered to the operators. Three, however have been acquired by the United States Navy for the defense program.

Salvation Army Seeking $200,000

Upwards of 2,000 volunteer workers went to work this morning in the Salvation Army's hunt for $200,000, the sinew of service in 27 institutions, departments and community centers in Greater Boston. The appeal is headed by William G. O'Hare, Executive Secretary of the Boston Welfare Department and long affiliated with the advisory board and campaign activities of the Salvation Army.

Huntington Offering Optional Defense Courses

Huntington School for Boys opens its thirty-second year Sept. 24, offering mechanical drafting and applied mathematics this year in addition to its usual schedule of college preparatory subjects.

C. H. Sampson, Headmaster, who is currently interviewing boys and parents about registration, announced the new defense courses recently. The courses will be given only if there is sufficient demand.

Special programs of study preparing for entrance to liberal arts, technical, and business administration colleges are also offered, Mr. Sampson points out. Boys may be enrolled for one, two, three, or four years.

Writer Assails Lindbergh Talk

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Miss Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, author and former committee member of the New York chapter of the America First Committee, condemned as "totally un-American" Charles A. Lindbergh's speech last week at Des Moines, Iowa, which she said he must have known would incite race hatred.

The writer, who said she resigned from the organization Aug. 2 "when I feared an evolution in America First policy," declared: "I am as convinced as ever that participation in Europe's war may mean economic ruin in this country and an end to our democratic institutions. Because I believe in democracy and because I was for several months a member of the Committee, I must publicly condemn Lindbergh's totally un-American declaration. . . .

"It is grossly unjust to lay the groundwork for the charge that this is a Jews' war."

Mr. Lindbergh said the British, the Jews, and the Roosevelt Administration were pressing the United States toward war.

"That America First should countenance Lindbergh's stand," Miss Bromley declared, "seems to me as great an assault on our democracy as that President Roosevelt should lead us into a shooting war without first seeking the approval of Congress."

She said she sent her resignation to John T. Flynn, America First's New York chapter chairman. Mr. Flynn could not be reached for comment.

From Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Payzant at Emmanuel Church:

We flatter ourselves that we are members of the progressive, marvellous, clever and self-sufficient human family.

Even while man has been making all this wonderful progress, other things have been happening, not so flattering to our self-complacency. Crime is still a portentous fact; wars and rumors of wars have not been banished. . . .

Slavery still continues. Civilization as such, the natural progress incident to man's inherent abilities, has shown itself incapable. . . .

There is necessity for more than material progress and prosperity to build an enduring civilization.

The Rev. John U. Harris at Trinity Church:

In this society the standards of God must be the basis upon which we build.

It takes bigness to acknowledge fault, but it demands adequate standards to overcome fault. These standards cannot be founded on expediency, personal gain or the acquisition of power. They must be based on God's standards of truth, honor and steadfastness.

The responsibility that faces Christians is to see that we are not serving lesser ends. Each one of us has a responsibility in the scheme of things, and our life either contributes to or detracts from the tone of society as we reflect God's standards.

The Rev. H. Hobert Smith at Grace Episcopal Church, Newton.

Selfishness is a daily program which begins, continues and ends from the point of view of the 'me' in us. . . .

It is the spirit of those who look upon their American citizenship as a bread ticket, a certificate to guarantee to them not so much the duties and responsibilities of citizenship as the material advantages of citizenship.

It prompts the laborer to expect the full dinner-pail regardless of the economic situation; it tempts the soldier to be discontented with his wages; it prompts the employer to overvalue his material importance in the community life; it tempts the rich man to regard his luxurious living as daily necessities; it tempts the 'me' in all of us to be overconcerned about what should be mine, exclusively mine. . . . You can never come to yourself until you relate the 'me' and the "mine' in you with the fullness of God's world.

The Rev. Dr. Edward T. Sullivan in the annual service of British and American veterans at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul:

"March together, brothers now;
We are Britain's kin.
Hands across the ocean,
Hands that help to win."

Thousands of the flower of our American youth sleep side by side with the sons of Britain in the soil of France. . . . It remains for us to blend the spirits of the living, so that we shall be one people, inseparable, with liberty and justice to all the world.

Brooklyn Man Heads Regular Army Veterans

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14 (AP) —James F. Ritter, Brooklyn, N. Y., will head the Regular Veterans' Association for the next year.

He was elected National Commander at the closing session of the annual convention, which selected Denver for the 1942 session.

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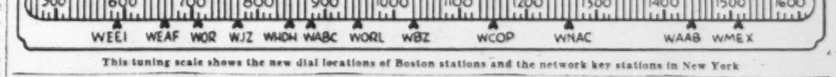
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Chicago White	Sports and Music
3:15 Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Chicago White	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sox baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Chicago White	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sox baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Army maneuvers	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Chicago White	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Concert Orchestra	Army maneuvers: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Sox baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Defense talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Three Bachelors'; vocal
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	"Eye Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Woody Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"	"The World's Best";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop"	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	"Sky Over Britain"	"Musical Belles"
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue";	"Truth or False"; quiz;	**Margaret Speaks; orch.;**	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	**talk, William Knudsen**	Civilian Defense talk	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
9:00 **"Radio Theater"**;	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 **Ronald Colman**	**"Basin Street Society"**	program	Colonial News Service	Album
9:30 **in Hilton's "Lost**	News Here and Abroad	"That Brewster Boy";	**Legion; talk, Frank**	"Pages From the Classical
9:45 **Horizon"**	Ted Steele's Novachord	dramatic serial	**Knox, Secy. of Navy**	Album"
10:00 **Orson Welles and**	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Mercury Theater**	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small, songs; orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 **Civilian Defense**	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry; comedy trio	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music of	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; Claude	**Legion; talk, Gen. Geo.**	"Music You Want"	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Thornhill's Orch.	**C. Marshal, staff**	"Music You Want"	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1230kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Hits and Encores	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Songs by Elvera	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "590 Presents"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Concert Internationale"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Your Morning Picks
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	"Moment Musicale"	Up"; orchestra
10:00 K. Norris drama	"The Scour Hour"	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Don Artiste"	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Treasury Quiz"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Quartet recital
2:00 Dramatic sketch	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	St. Louis - Philadelphia	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"	baseball	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	game report	St. Louis - Philadelphia
3:00 "Swing Serenade"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	game report	Sports and music
3:15 Song recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	St. Louis-Philadelphia	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Ken Marlin's Orchestra
3:45 "In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	"Riverboat Shufflers"	Sports and music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"; music	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Army Maneuvers"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Recorded musicale	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Concert orchestra	Maneuvers; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Cowboy songs	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Adventure Stories"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 "Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Music You Like"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Sonny Dunham's Orch	"Waltz Time"
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"Tropical Serenade"	WMEX Drama Show;
8:15 Heir"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	vocalists; chorus	"Pennant Contenders"	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 **"Arkansaw Travel-**	**"For America We Sing"**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm;
8:45 **er"; Bob Burns**	**"For America We Sing"**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent," drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Leighton Noble's Orch	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Han Hazard," comedy	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour
9:45 tion; talks; drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	Nina O'Dell; orchestra	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	Network speakers	"A Date With Judy";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Address by Herbert**	Network speakers	dramatic sketch	"Defense Reporter"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 **Hoover, Chicago**	"Gwen Williams Sings"	'College Humor'; variety;	Network speakers	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Network speakers	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Talk from Mexico	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; network	Want"; recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Bunny Berrigan's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:45 dance misic	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Bunny Berrigan's Orch	"Day's End"; News

No Bombs Have Dropped in Newton but City Is Ready for Them If They Should

Alarm Shows Newton Alive To Bomb Peril

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The first air raid report and control center in the United States was opened in West Newton, Mass., yesterday. If you want assurance that at least a portion of the American populace is alert to the cruelties that unrestrained totalitarianism would unleash upon them you should visit this center, located in the old West Newton telephone exchange on Cherry Street, just off Washington.

This is not a fighter station. No dramatic orders for squadrons to go aloft, no directing of anti-aircraft batteries, no active defense is centered here. This is just the organization that civilians must have to take care of the homeless, to relieve casualties, to clean up and repair the damage.

It is the effort that men and women of good will must make to erase marks the aggressor would leave upon them, and as such it is touching.

Follows British Model

The plan, adapted from the hard British experience, is simple. As demonstrated yesterday, and as pictured here, the steps are:

1. The District Warning Center, also located in West Newton, is notified by the Army that enemy aircraft is overhead. The message that Chief of the Center Arthur Rogow receives is, "Five hostile, high Newton yellow. Off." The yellow means aircraft approaching.

2. Newton Report Center, in charge of Chief Air Raid Warden William V. M. Fawcett, flashes the Newton Yellow signal to its 207 warden posts. Similarly, as the Army notifies of the continued approach to Newton of the raiders, the signal is flashed, "Newton Blue," and when the raid is on, "Newton Red."

3. The sirens blow, 1,500 warwadens are on the alert. The Control Center is tense.

4. A telephone jangles in the adjoining Telephone Room. A warden is reporting an "incident."

5. The operator writes down his terse report. A Boy Scout rushes it to Deputy Chief Warden Lyscomb A. Bruce, who sits at the head of a long table in Control Center. "Oak Hill three," he announces in a loud voice. The plotting officer, standon a wooden platform in front of the big wall map walks over to the Oak Hill portion.

6. "Roosevelt Road between Parker Street and Theodore," continues the Deputy, reading the slip from telephone room. The plotter sticks a big red pin in the location. "Two high explosives; 15 incendiary; no gas; no casualties; none trapped; fire; water mains broken; Roosevelt Road blocked; 2:01 p. m."

7. As the Deputy speaks several of the men at telephones on the long table start spinning dials. Each has a sign identifying him as "Police, Fire, Telephone, Water, Gas, Electricity," and so on.

As the Deputy mentioned the fire, the Fire Department representative at the table dispatched his apparatus, as the water main was mentioned, the Public Works representative sent repair crews, and Police sent a patrol car to divert traffic from the blocked street.

Shows Results of Long Practice

Other wardens report further bombings and the procedure is repeated. Each representative of a utility of service keeps track of the apparatus he is ordering out by means of varied colored pins which he moves on a rubber mat before him.

It is quite obvious that these people of Newton have spent weeks of intensive effort in smoothing out their operations. As John M. Bierer, Chairman of the Newton Committee on Public Safety, remarked, they are extremely glad that no bombs are actually dropping on Newton at this time, that, indeed, the prospect is, at this time, remote, but Newtonites feel they would rather take the time and trouble to get ready now than to suffer because of unpreparedness later.

The Newton effort has an interesting by-product. As you talk to Mr. Bierer, to Alexander Standish, the chief plotting officer, to Mr. Fawcett or to any of the men who have devoted so much thought to these preparations you find there is great pride in community evolving from this co-operative work. It brings many volunteers together and calls forth the best contribution of each in serving the city.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Paul A. Goddard of Newton, and Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham were interested spectators at the exhibit.

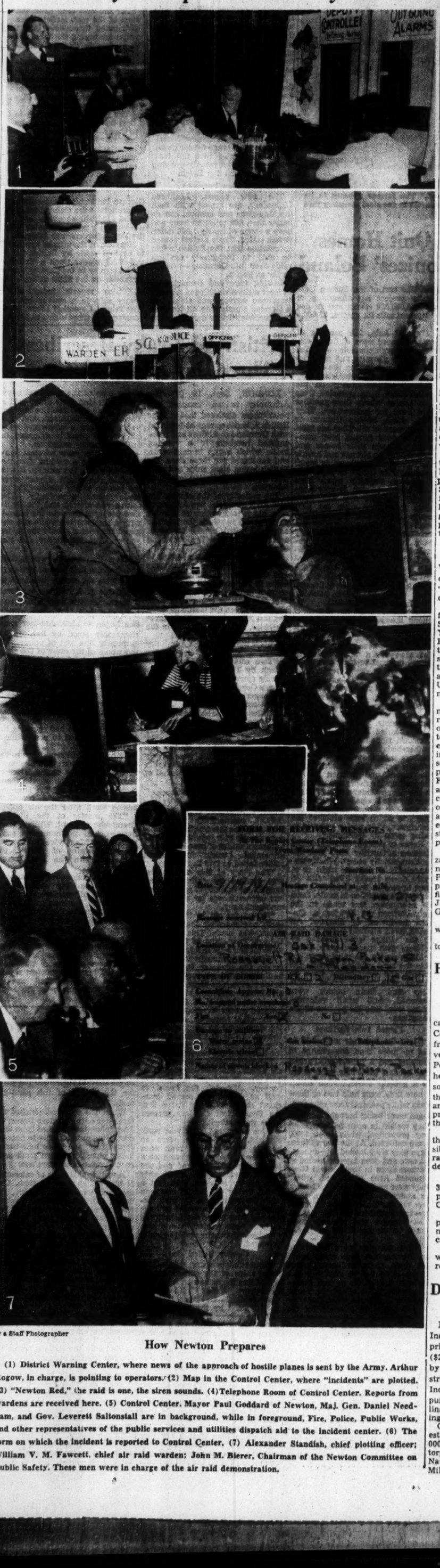
Missing Lynn Girl Safe in New York

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—A telegram from New York today dispelled the mystery which surrounded the disappearance of 18-year-old Florabelle Clements, of nearby Saugus.

The message came to her mother, Mrs. Russell Sheets, and said "Am all right, don't worry, will write right away. Flora."

The girl disappeared Saturday night and police, already perplexed by the eight-week-old unsolved slaying of Frances Cochran, started a widespread search for her.

Ready to Repel Invaders by Air



By a Staff Photographer

How Newton Prepares

(1) District Warning Center, where news of the approach of hostile planes is sent by the Army. Arthur Rogow, in charge, is pointing to operators. (2) Map in the Control Center, where "incidents" are plotted. (3) "Newton Red," the raid is one, the siren sounds. (4) Telephone Room of Control Center. Reports from wardens are received here. (5) Control Center. Mayor Paul Goddard of Newton, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall are in background, while in foreground, Fire, Police, Public Works, and other representatives of the public services and utilities dispatch aid to the incident center. (6) The form on which the incident is reported to Control Center. (7) Alexander Standish, chief plotting officer; William V. M. Fawcett, chief air raid warden; John M. Bierer, Chairman of the Newton Committee on Public Safety. These men were in charge of the air raid demonstration.

Bay State Son Likely to Head Postmasters

Massachusetts appeared slated today for the honor of having one of her sons elected President of the National Association of Postmasters, as 3,000 delegates registered today for a four-day conference in Boston.

With no opponents in the field against him. the election of Philip J. Gallagher, Woburn postmaster and Vice-President of the Association, was considered a certainty for the office by delegates arriving in Boston this morning.

While no formal business meeting was taking place today, arrivals prepared for the committee meetings which start this evening. Most important of the committees, the resolution committee, will meet at 5 p. m. tonight.

Defense Issue

National defense and greater development of public interest in sale of defense bonds and stamps are expected to be top items on the agenda.

Second in importance ranks the time and place committee which determines the host city for next year's convention. Already campaigning for their respective municipalities were delegates from Salt Lake City, lead by Postmaster I. A. Smoot, nephew of the late Senator Reed Smoot.

Bids for next year's convention have also come from Birmingham, Ala., and Fortland, Ore. Meanwhile, most of the day was taken up by renewal of old acquaintances, and delegates from all over the country gathered for the 41st convention of the organization.

A popular figure during registration was Mrs. Mary H. Martin, Postmaster—and don't call her postmistress—at Helena, Ga., whose Southern drawl was called upon for much exercise as she expressed her thanks for the New England gifts and souvenirs which were presented to each lady attending the convention.

Walker to Speak

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker will address the banquet on Thursday night, and his speech, "Our Challenge," will be broadcast over a national hookup.

Other speakers will include former Postmaster General Farley, Senator James M. Meade of New York, Representative Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Frank Wilson, Chief of the United States Secret Service, and Harry B. Mitchell, Chief of the United States Civil Service Commission.

The current convention has a natural setting in Boston. Boston, reportedly the site of the first post office on this continent and home town of the first Postmaster General of the United States. Early in the 18th century a Massachusetts State colonist established a post office in Boston under Richard Fairbanks. The system was quickly adopted by Plymouth for that colony. According to existing records, this post office was operated at a profit, a record that was not equalled again until 1934, some statistically minded delegates pointed out.

The Massachusetts State organization will hold its convention tonight, Charles M. Slowey, Lowell Postmaster and President, will preside. Apparently alone in the field for the presidency for 1942 is J. B. Kennedy, postmaster of Greenfield.

The election for national offices will be held Thursday.

Delegates to the convention will tonight attend a Colonial ball.

Record Canning In Spartanburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Peach canning expansion in Spartanburg County, hub of the State's gigantic fruit producing industry, and developed by the South Carolina Peach Growers' Association to new heights during the past two seasons, has received full approval by the Association's Board of Directors and demonstrated to be the most profitable and promising feature of the industry.

This organization pioneered in the study and development of possible new outlets for the State's rapidly increasing peach crop, and declared in part:

1. That during the past season 33,000 cases of peaches were packed at a single Spartanburg County cannery.
2. That the 33,000 cases disposed of approximately that number of bushels or around 85 cars.
3. That growers whose peaches went into the Association's cans received a better price.

Dutch East Indies To Buy U. S. Planes

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Sept. 15 (AP)—An appropriation of 51,000,000 guilders ($27,540,000) was approved today by the People's Council to strengthen the Netherlands East Indies naval air arm which is purchasing American-made Catalina flying boats for use as scouting planes.

Other supplementary defense estimates approved included 16,000,000 guilders for purchase of torpedoes and other items for the Navy and funds for building a Military Academy at Bandoeng.

By a Staff Photographer

Demonstrating the Mailomat

Postmaster and Mrs. Philip J. Gallagher of Woburn, Mass. The former, unopposed candidate for President of the National Association of Postmasters, meeting this week at the Hotel Statler, gives a demonstration of one of the new automatic mailing machines.

Wellesley Unit Needs Furniture

An SOS for chairs and two large tables has been sent out by the Wellesley Unit of the British War Relief Society which has a fine new workroom but practically no furniture to go in it.

It is not for appearances but for service that members of the unit need tables and chairs and have asked their Wellesley neighbors to look in their attics and contribute anything they can spare.

Miss Mildred H. Temple of Dana Hall is Chairman of the Wellesley Unit and daily, both mornings and afternoons, members are at work there.

Among those working regularly are: Mrs. Dunn Bakewell, Mrs. Edward S. Boote, George Burgess, Miss Helen Temple Cooke, Mrs. Henry M. Currier, Mrs. Edward W. Dillard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic L. Felton, Mrs. Howard P. Fitts, Mrs. William F. Furbush, Mrs. Alden P. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. Homer P. Griffin, Mrs. Edgar F. Hathaway, Miss Helen Hazelton, Miss Elizabeth Hewins, Mrs. William Holway Hill, Mrs. Robert Hogsett, Mrs. Laurence W. Kendrick, A. Edwin Larsson, Mrs. Samuel Meaker, Dr. Victor I. Merriam, Mrs. James Odell, Dr. J. Burford Parry, Miss Myfanwy Parry, Mrs. Thomas Proctor, Mrs. Merle C. Saunders, Mrs. William MacArthur Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. James Sherman.

Volunteers serving by twos each morning and afternoon are Mrs. William W. Norcross, Mrs. Albert J. Woll, Mrs. Marion S. Start, Mrs. Arthur I. Charron, Mrs. Roy W. Kelly, Mrs. George R. Guernsey, Mrs. Adolph Gahm and Mrs. Samuel L. Thorndike.

Boston May Get Auxiliary Head

Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, competent and popular National Chairman of National Defense of the American Legion Auxiliary, may bring top honors back to Boston when she returns from the Legion convention in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Murrill, whose fame and popularity is not confined to this State, is being sponsored by the Massachusetts delegation as candidate for National President of the Auxiliary.

Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald of Hopkinton, State Secretary of the organization, is leading the Murrill-for-president move.

Mrs. Murrill's opponent is Mrs. Pleasant I. Dixon of Americus, Ga.

The election will take place on Thursday morning.

Other prominent local boosters of Mrs. Murrill's candidacy are Mrs. Thomas P. Conway of Arlington, National Executive Committeewoman; Mrs. Agnes Dadley of Chelsea, Mrs. Stephen C. Garrity of Lowell, Mrs. Arnold Estelle of Springfield, Mrs. Jennie C. Collins of Wareham, and former national vice-president, Mrs. Anna Manion of Waltham.

25,000 Idle, Is Estimate, In U. S. Silk Line

The silk industry has 25,000 workers unemployed because of the cutting off of raw materials by the embargo on importations from Japan, Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said on a visit to Boston.

"Of these, 10,000 who worked in the 'throwing' mills make the biggest block of workers in the United States for whom there is no hope except retraining for some other industry," Mr. Rieve said.

"The throwing mills, which cover a preliminary process in silk manufacture, are not suitable for absorbing any other material. There is nothing the Government can do in the way of adjusting these mills for other processes, except installing entirely new machinery.

"There was an additional 10,000 unemployed in hosiery mills, according to the last report I had from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

"An additional 5,000 were unemployed in the weaving industry.

"In hosiery and weaving there is hope the unemployment will be temporary, if substitute materials for silk develop in sufficient volume.

"However, shortages in substitute materials are showing up.

"We may not have reached the peak of unemployment. Most of the hosiery and weaving mills have a little stock on hand. As soon as this runs out and cannot be replaced, probably more workers will be left unemployed.

"Very frankly, I don't know what can be done.

"By the first of the year an expansion of synthetic yarn mills which is now going on may relieve the situation," Mr. Rieve concluded.

CambridgeCouncil Junket Is Opposed

Reconsideration of the Cambridge City Council's vote for $350 to send two city officials to Cincinnati to study the proportional representation system of voting will be asked at the Council meeting tomorrow night. Councilman Edward A. Crane, leader of the opposition to the appropriation, passed last week, said today the proposed trip was nothing but an "excursion and a waste of money."

"They will come back with the sole idea that a director of the count is necessary. We know that and it is so provided in our Plan E charter. There is no need of making the people think that Plan E voting is difficult, for it all depends on the counting of the ballots. There will probably be 100 candidates for the Council, but in spite of this the ballots should be counted within a week," Mr. Crane declared.

Councilman Henry D. Winslow joined his colleague with the comment that the councilors could learn all they had to know by spending a three-cent stamp to reach the proper authorities in Cincinnati.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

'New Order' Relegates Poles to 'Pariah' Role

By W. E. Lucas

Former correspondent in Portugal and now in this country, who has unusual sources of information direct from the conquered nations of Europe.

In view of the impending conference of all Europe's puppet governments to be called by Adolf Hitler to present to the world the framework of a new European Order, documents which have come to hand, dealing with the official German attitude towards the Poles, are of particular interest.

From time to time Herr Greiser, Reich's Governor at Posen, finds it necessary to outline for his military, police and civilian administrators the attitude which must be adopted in dealing with the Polish population.

In orders to the S.S. leaders and the police chiefs under his command he writes:

"German nationals who associate with Poles beyond the unavoidable contacts necessitated by service or economic relations will be taken into protective custody. In serious cases, especially when German nationals materially endanger the interests of the Reich through their association with Poles, they will be liable to internment in a concentration camp."

On another occasion he issued the following: "For the first time in history we shall utilize politically our military victory. Never again will a Pole own an inch of the land which we have won. The Poles must work for us, no longer as masters, since as such they have shown themselves incapable, but as slaves."

On two other occasions he wrote to his Party assistants, "For us there are no good or bad Poles; we are against all that is Polish, for it strives to develop at the expense of the German nation and German effort."

Taking their line from the Reich's Governor, the various other administrative chiefs in German-occupied Poland issue their instructions to their departments.

Rough Treatment Ordered

The Police Department of Kaltowitz posts the following notice under the heading of "How must we behave towards the Poles?" "When it is unavoidable that you must live under the same roof as Poles, see to it that there is no closer contact between them and your family. You are mistaken if you hope through gifts to increase their satisfaction in their work. It has been proven by experience that mild treatment weakens their willingness to work.

"In your relations with Poles always remember that you are Germans! German soldiers have learned to know the Polish economy during the Polish campaign. You must be proud of your superiority in all respects. The Poles have not been brought to Germany in order to improve their standard of living over that of their primitive homeland, but in order that they may repair by their labor the immeasurable damage that Poland has inflicted upon the German nation. You do not have to treat the Poles dishonorably, but leave no doubt that you are the masters of your new won land.

"Despise the bestial inclinations of their race. Remember you are Germans, protect your children or you may lose your highest good—your honor."

From the street car company of Posen comes this announcement. "Beginning with Dec. 2, 1940, Poles are forbidden to use the trolley cars in the city of Posen on workdays between the hours of 7:15 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. At 7:15 all Poles must leave the cars. On the 3rd, 6th and 11th lines the Poles may ride only in the rear cars."

Must Salute Swastika

Herr Delang, Nazi District Leader in Ostrovo, advises the Polish population on the manners to be adopted towards the master race and the S.A. and S.S. are asked to aid the police in the enforcement of these rules.

"During the past months parts of the Polish population in city and country have behaved in a spirit of insubordination to German order and discipline. This forces the Party to resort to disciplinary measures. The following orders are, therefore, issued to the entire Polish population:

"1. All Germans residing in the district of Ostorvo, who can be recognized by uniform, party or national emblem, or swastika, must in future be saluted by the Polish population by the removal of hats, or, if they wear none, by the bowing of the head. This order applies also to saluting military authorities.

"2. Poles are forbidden to promenade in the streets in groups of three, four or more. On the other hand, all Germans who are recognizable by uniform or any other mark must be yielded the space on the sidewalk which is due them as Germans."

The Mayor of the District-Capital of Posen, Dr. Scheffen, has a word to say on shopping, under the heading "Germans must be served first." This order emphasizes once more that all morning sales in food stores which bear the signs "German Store" must be restricted to German customers. The penalty for non-compliance with this regulation will be fine or imprisonment, unless stronger police measures are found necessary.

Religious Instruction

"Very important is the establishment of the principle that Poles are forbidden to enter food stores, butchers' shops and weekly markets during the hours designated for German shopping. Paragraph 4 of the police order, which permits Germans to shop at any time when the stores are open and provides that they must always be served before the Polish customers, should be strictly observed."

And finally District Propaganda Leader Maul gives religious instruction to his followers.

. . . "The influence of the Polish Catholic Church on the attitude towards the national question. How strong this influence must have been, when even today men who are officially sent here by the old Reich are not ashamed to attend so-called Polish religious services.

"This is another proof that before Adolf Hitler the Germans had no special faith of their own. Therefore, ever searching, they accepted too easily all philosophical influences. How great, then, is our obligation today to the Weltanschauung of the Führer, that we are no longer a prey to these temptations. The hour of the Polish people has ended, and with it the attraction of the Roman Catholic Church for the Germans. We have found our sight.

"The Eastern policy of the past was wrong and our people are paying for it today. Had the government provided for the surplus population—a surplus which was not actually very large—by expanding its frontiers to the East instead of allowing its people to find their way across the ocean, America would today play no role whatever in the foreign policy of our Reich."

Hitler has announced political independence, though not economic freedem, to all peoples within his "New European Order." But Nazi ethnological mythology denies equality with the Germans to most of the other peoples of Europe. The Poles are not the only pariahs of Europe. There are others who will share with the Poles the status of slaves under the "New Order."

War and Peace in Poland

Wide World

Somewhere Behind the Eastern Front

Two giant Nazi tanks roll across a farmer's field "somewhere in Poland." The farmer appears to be unconcerned as he goes about his harrowing, but the horse finds some interest in the steel monsters that trespass on his domain. Photo passed by German censor.

Poles Forced to Quit Homes As Reich 'Colonizes' Poland

After long residence in Poland, Miss Cardwell is now in the United States. She has retained contact with unusual sources of information regarding current conditions in Poland.

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's colonization plans for conquered Poland under the New Order, are being held up before the eyes of the German people with new enticements, presumably as a reward for their tolerance of the protracted campaign in eastern Europe.

These plans were pointed up recently in a Berlin exhibit under the title "Plan of Reconstruction of the Eastern Lands."

It was asserted that 200,000 German colonists had already been settled in Poland and that the 300,000 waiting to be settled would soon be provided for. These are all from the Baltic states, that part of Poland taken by Russia, and Bessarabia. Since these figures were given it has been intimated that another 600,000 colonists will be going to Poland from Yugoslavia.

There are definite plans also for colonists to be taken from the Reich itself, especially with reference to land grants to soldiers after the end of the war. According to the publication "Raumforschung und Raumordnung" (Land-Seeking and Land-Colonizing) a project has been outlined which will give the territory in question a German population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

Carefully Worked Out

Everything is being done to encourage German colonization. The Berlin exhibit showed a most carefully worked out plan of settlement and housing and building for community needs. The smallest settlement unit is to be the Dorf, or village, which will have approximately 500 inhabitants. The next is to be the Hauptdorf, of 1,000 population. And the last the Burg, or town, of 10,000 to 20,000.

The colonists are to receive financial help. They are continually reminded that they have an inexhaustible reservoir of labor, since the Poles are a nation of serfs. As Herrenvolk the Germans are not expected to engage in menial toil. New homes are already being built. Schools and cinemas are being provided.

In the county of Plock alone 26 new German schools have been built and a new cinema is in course of construction which will seat 1,100, announced as the largest in East Prussia, of which territorial division this county has become a part. The theater has not been neglected and already performances by troupes from East Prussia are being given in several towns of the Plock area. What is happening here is happening throughout all of what was once western Poland.

The policy of Germanization and colonization involves removal of the Poles from these districts and obliteration of all vestiges of Polish civilization and culture. It is estimated that 1,500,000 is a very conservative estimate of the number of Polish people who have already been obliged to leave.

Property of these persons, whether real or personal, was confiscated. Into their furnished homes or places of business, which they had been instructed, on perhaps 20 minutes' notice, to leave clean and in order, walked the newly introduced owners.

The only Poles permitted to remain in the incorporated regions were the propertyless laborers. The process of confiscation, whether of estates, peasant holdings, industry, shops, business, or homes has practically been completed. The Poles left are a serving folk.

Colonists Discontented

The University of Poznan, flourishing under the Polish regime, has been transformed into a German institution, a "Reichsuniversität," and was opened last April for registration for summer courses. Special emphasis is to be put upon agriculture, owing to the fact that the university is located in a region primarily agricultural, and 21 chairs are allotted to that department. After the war it is planned vastly to enlarge the university plant, but already several large estates have been taken over to be used in conjunction with experimental work. The history department also comes in for special attention, since the study of prehistoric remains, and the sociology and ethnology of these regions will occupy first place. It is to be proved that the prehistoric population and culture were Germanic and not Slavic. No little importance is attached to the establishment of a chair for the study of Russian lands and peoples. The cost of the Poznan University project has already gone above 3,000,000 marks and its development calls for another 25,000,000.

Material help, the promise of most advanced ways of living, exhortation, even compulsion on the part of the planners and administrators are not getting the desired response from the colonists. Many of these people already on the ground have been uprooted from their homes where their families have been for generations. They speak, often, broken German or perhaps none at all. They are most unhappy over having been compelled to leave their homes and begin again in a strange and hostile land. They are convinced in many cases that the tenure of their new possessions, unjustly taken from their former owners, is only temporary; that the day will come when they must give the new homes up and that there will be small chance of regaining what was once theirs. Many of them openly avow their discontent and disapproval and ask the Poles to remember that it is no fault of theirs that they are in Poland. In the neighborhood of the great textile city of Lodz a German leader addressed some 2,000 of these colonists brought from Bessarabia.

He implored them not to quarrel among themselves, to settle down to their task—that of making this land German again.

There have been other problems. Not always did the Polish villagers, ordered to turn over their homes and holdings, leave their property in desirable condition. If it was learned that a certain community was to be evacuated, the householders immediately set about to destroy or make useless everything possible.

They killed their poultry and livestock, ripped open pillows and feather-beds and emptied the feathers into the wells, shattered window panes and battered down tile stoves and kitchen stoves, chopped up the floors and smashed in the doors. Under cover of night they went to the police stations and on the doors hung chickens and geese, to which were attached the inscription, "We prefer hanging to being eaten by Germans."

Hence to prevent destruction the German authorities keep their intentions strictly secret. Wholly unexpectedly during the night or at early dawn trucks filled with SS men appear in the street of a village and evacuation is made. Such an evacuation was made in the neighborhood of Zywiec, a district northwest of Krakow. All roads, even all field paths leading to the village were guarded by soldiers with machine-guns. Other soldiers routed the inhabitants out into the road running through the village and commanded them to stands with hands raised while they and their homes were searched. And small valuables found went into the pockets of the searchers.

Forced Into Serfdom

Then the peasants were told to get no more than one change of clothing and a little food. Packed into trucks, the Poles were taken to a general concentration center where they were held two or three days while peasants from other villages were being brought in. Thus they waited in open fields without any protection, while some 3,000 were collected. At the end of three days they were loaded into unheated cars and days later unloaded at various stops in the General Government Area of Poland, where they were assigned to Polish homes, as many as 10 to a place. Such was the disposition of the older and weaker members of the groups. The younger and stronger were taken on to the Reich for forced labor.

When colonists were brought in to communities thus made ready for them, there was considerable to be done before anything like normal life could go on. Sometimes, then, not all of the Polish families were removed. A few were left to serve as laborers for the newcomers. If so, they were settled on the outskirts of the community, one poor dwelling made to house two or three families. A tiny plot of the poorest ground was allotted them and for both cottage and ground they are obliged to pay an enormous rent.

They become just what they are declared to be—the servants of the Germans. The new village is often not a tenth the size of the old Polish village as the colonists are given in some cases 10 or 12 of the Polish holdings. In such instances the best of the cottages is reserved for occupancy and the other demolished, the Poles the labor employed.

Canada Labor, Industry Urged To Recognize Other's Rights

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 (CP)—Solution of labor difficulties lies in the frank recognition by both industry and labor of the rights of each other and conceding these rights during the wartime period in the interests of the people of Canada, Labor Minister Norman McLarty said Sept. 13 in a Reconsecration Week speech.

Mr. McLarty said it was idle to contest the right of labor to bargain collectively, but "many employers admit that right in the abstract but refuse to subscribe to it in practice."

Every company of sizeable importance should have an efficient labor relations officer who would listen to grievances and complaints before they . . . attain an importance altogether out of proportion to the cause which may have produced them," the Minister said.

Employers should take their employees into their confidence and tell them what profits the company was earning and what it was paying in income taxes and excess profits taxes, he said.

"I have read many circulars distributed by some irresponsible local of a labor organization indicating that a certain particular company is making a gross and excessive profit, but I have yet to read one answer in reply," Mr. McLarty said.

"Balance sheets, profits and loss accounts are cold and complicated and difficult to understand. In addition, they do not tell the story of the heavy taxation on profits exacted by the Canadian Government necessary to meet our war expenditure. But this high taxation is a fact. Why should this fact not be fully revealed by industry to its employees?"

The Minister said he believed labor is ready to give up many of its peacetime rights on the condition that these rights be restored when the war is won.

"They realize that the whole of this world depends on the men who fight," Mr. McLarty said. "They know, too, that these men cannot fight unless they receive the wholehearted support of both labor and industry. Our fighting men are prepared to do their part. Can industry and labor do less?

"It is idle for us to speculate tonight as to what will happen after the war is over. We will then live in a new world. New rights of the many will be recognized and the old privileges of the few will be gone. Humanity will have a wider horizon; a clearer vision of the road which leads to progress, to liberty and to justice."

Lone Nazi Plane on 'Failure Anniversary'

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Just one year ago the German air offensive against Great Britain reached its peak in the most intensive aerial battle in history—a battle which the British say cost the Nazis 187 planes.

In sharp contrast with that epic struggle was a government announcement today that only one German aircraft crossed the British coast during the night, dropping bombs which caused minor damage and a few casualties in a northeast town.

The announcement emphasized the Royal Air Force's claim that the battle of Sept. 15, 1940, established its control of the skies over Britain and forced the Germans to abandon mass air-raid tactics.

Disclosure, meanwhile, of the arrival in England of new American-made long-range fighter planes held the promise that the RAF would step up its rapidly-growing offensive against the Reich.

Extension Foreseen

The new planes, Lockheed Lightnings, are armed with both machine-guns and cannon, can do better than 400 miles an hour and have a range of nearly 1,000 miles, it was stated. Their arrival caused speculation that the British might be able to inaugurate daylight raids deep into Germany—perhaps as far as Berlin.

Setting afire and damaging of at least eight Axis ships in a Mediterranean convoy, and sinking of a German supply ship off Norway, and possible further damage to the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were claimed today in official British accounts of the week-end air and naval raids from the Norwegian coast to Ethiopia.

Heaviest of the attacks appeared to be that made by British naval and RAF planes upon a Tripoli-bound convoy in the Central Mediterranean on the night of Sept. 13.

[Cairo reports today said every ship in a convoy bound for Tripoli, Capital of Libya, was damaged in three nights of bomb attacks ending with two heavy raids in which eight merchantmen were set on fire or damaged. The RAF Middle East Command reported the attacks yesterday.

Following up raids on the nights of Sept. 11 and 12, the Fleet air arm and the RAF set on fire four ships and hit or damaged four others, the report said. The British said they lost no planes in the attacks.]

Second Attack

Navy planes located the convoy which had been previously attacked Sept. 11 and 12, together with their destroyer escort, and were said to have stopped and set fire to one medium-sized merchantman, halted another from which clouds of smoke were seen to pour, and possibly to have hit a third.

Later the same night heavy RAF bombers took up the attack. An RAF communiqué said two more ships were left burning and three others hit.

"None of the ships in the convoy escaped damage," the communiqué said.

A strong British attack also was reported made on the night of Sept. 13 by a large force of British aircraft against the naval base at Brest in Nazi-occupied France. Explosions were seen close to the drydocks where the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst are berthed, the Air Ministry said.

The docks at Le Havre and German airdromes in Northern France were also attacked. One German plane was reported shot down during these operations, while all British planes returned safely.

Nazi Ship Sunk

The 2,000-ton supply ship was sunk early Sept. 12 when carrier-borne aircraft of the British Navy attacked German shipping in the Bodo area of Norway. The Admiralty indicated the sunken vessel was carrying supplies to the Germans on the north Russian front.

In the same operations the British planes were said by the Admiralty to have hit an aluminum works and an electric power station and to have damaged other vessels.

In the Mediterranean and African areas British and Empire airmen were reported to have raided the airfields of Candia and Malemi on the Island of Crete, the airdromes of Gerbini and Catania in Sicily and Italian positions south of Gondar. South African Air Force planes were reported to have attacked the landing grounds at Gambut and Gazala in Cirenaica Sept. 12 while British naval flyers raided the Bardia and Gambut landing grounds that night. One aircraft was reported hit on the ground at Gambut and others damaged.

All these operations were carried out within loss of a single British plane, official British sources said.

Air Raid Precautions Stressed in Berlin

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 15

For the first time since the start of the war, leaflets were distributed throughout Berlin yesterday urging Berliners not to slacken in their preparedness for air raids.

The leaflets instructed residents to keep air raid equipment in first-class condition, and keep ample supplies of water and sand in their attics to combat incendiary fires.

The people were advised to keep handbags packed to take to the cellars during raids. The bags should contain valuables, important documents and personal papers to prove identity, extra clothes, food and ration cards, the circulars said.

British Admiralty Describes Three-Day Attack on Convoy

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Admiralty in an unusual announcement disclosed that a large British Atlantic convoy had clashed with German submarines and four-engined bombers in a running battle which began in mid-ocean and continued for three days, the British losing eight ships and sustaining, it was indicated, scores of fatalities.

The majority of the convoy has now arrived safely, the Admiralty said, but it told a story of a bitter battle at sea in which the weather combined with German torpedoes and bombs to plague the long string of merchant vessels.

The Admiralty as usual failed to specify the dates of the attacks and was silent on the number of ships in the convoy, but qualified sources insisted it was impossible that this convoy could have been the same which the Germans claim has lost 31 vessels, including three warships, under their attack in the past few days.

This is the story as the Admiralty told it:

"Two attacks by U-boats, one attack by Focke-Wulf aircraft, a terrific storm and a narrow escape from a German surface raider were the experiences of one convoy in the Atlantic.

"Although three ships of the convoy were sunk by torpedoes, four by bombs and one damaged by bombs later foundered in a gale, the majority of the convoy got safely through. This was largely due to the organization and ability of the naval officer in command of the senior escort ship.

Marked by Gallant Rescues

"At one time this officer (Lieutenant Commander G. A. Thring, D.S.O.), commanding the Sloop Deptford, was faced with the imminent danger of a lone fight against a German raider of greatly superior armament. Luckily the German raider failed to find the convoy.

"The story of this convoy also was marked by gallant rescues carried out in difficult and dangerous circumstances by men of the merchant navy.

"It was far out in the Atlantic early one morning that the first attack was made. This was by a U-boat. Two ships of the convoy were hit and sank in a few minutes.

"Without a thought for her own safety, the Steamer Brandenburg hauled out of the convoy and went to the rescue. She picked up nearly all of the complement of one of the torpedoed ships. H. M. S. Deptford lowered a boat to rescue the crew of the other torpedoed ship, while the sloop went on hunting for the U-boat. Later she picked up her own boat and the survivors from the lost ship. The convoy sailed on.

"About 12 hours later came the air attack. Six four-engined German aircraft swooped down in the convoy. Although the escort as well as defensively armed merchant ships put up a fierce fire, the Focke-Wulf Condors pressed home their attack.

"One merchant ship was sunk outright. Two others were so heavily hit that they sank soon afterward. The engine room of a fourth ship was wrecked and she had to be abandoned. A fifth ship was hit by a bomb, but sent a signal to say she would carry on with the convoy. A German aircraft which was reported to have crashed later in the day is believed to have been one of those which attacked the convoy and was badly damaged.

Convoy Sailed On

"Immediately after this attack three ships of the convoy hauled out of line to rescue survivors. The Destroyer Velox (Lieutenant Commander E. G. Roper, D. S. O., R. N.) stood by the rescue ships. Still the convoy sailed on.

"It was early the next morning when the Velox and three rescue ships caught up with the convoy. A few hours later came the second U-boat attack. The Steamer Brandenburg, which had carried out such gallant rescue work at the time of the first submarine attack and had a large number of survivors on board, was hit and sank immediately. Only one man was saved.

"The tragic loss of this ship with more than double her own complement on board after her gallant work of the previous day is one more page on the roll of honor of the men of the merchant navy who died doind their duty,' said a report made by Lieut. Commander Thring. The Deptford and the Velox attacked a submerged submarine and possibly damaged it. Still the convoy sailed on.

"A day later came wireless messages showing a raiding German warship was in the vicinity. It was possible she might appear over the horison at any minute. Thring made plans accordingly. The course was altered and the Deptford prepared to cover the convoy with a smokescreen while she engaged the enemy should the raider appear. But the raider did not find them.

"Now the weather was getting bad. For the best part of two days and nights the convoy was hove to in a fierce gale. This was too great a strain for the ship which had been damaged in the air attack. She began to sink. Another merchant ship stood by her. By an extremely fine feat of seamanship the whole of the crew of the sinking ship were rescued in the face of the mountainous seas running at the time.

"In commenting on this the commodore of the convoy said, 'How they did it I do not know, but it must have been magnificent work.'

"After the gale had subsided the convoy proceeded to port without further incident.

"When the full reports were received the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty sent a letter of appreciation to the masters and ships' companies of the steamers Iceland and Coxwold for their rescue work after the air attack.

"The master of the ill-fated Brandenburg (Capt. William Henderson) was posthumously commended for his services in rescuing the complement of one of the ships sunk in the first U-boat attack.

"Lieut. Commander Thring who had dealt so ably with the series of difficult problems, won high praise from the men in the ships he had brought through.

"The retired admiral who was commodore of the convoy, stated, 'Throughout an anxious time I can think of no occasion on which the escorts Deptford and Velox could have done more than they did do. I have the greatest respect for the judgment and constant zeal of the captain of the Deptford.'"

King Won't Dance Till Victory Comes

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Youthful King Peter of Yugoslavia has given up dancing until his country has been freed.

He disclosed his decision when asked to join hundreds of young British and Allied officers and their escorts at a weekly dance of an Officers' Club.

Civilian Youth Urged To Sign for Defense Aid

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The United Youth for Defense Organization has called on the youth of the Nation not engaged in military service to inaugurate a week of enrollment for civilian defense beginning Oct. 16.

"We will require all young people to devote a definite period to civilian defense activity in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense," the Executive Committee announced. "The President has spoken and we have responded to his call for action. . . . We call for Nationwide observance of National Youth Day on Oct. 16, the anniversary of compulsory registration for Selective Service."

Tombs Safe Raid Shelters

SINA OASIS, In the Western Desert, Egypt, Sept. 15 (AP)—Ancient Egyptian tombs provide the safest air-raid shelters in the world for the people of this sand-girt oasis.

When the war first touched the far fringe of the Western Desert the Siwa inhabitants flocked from their crumbling mud hut city to near-by Jebel Muta, and made new homes inside chambers hewn from solid rock thousands of years ago.

A visit to this maze of catacombs is like a step back in time. Two thousand persons—Egyptians, Bedouin, Berbers, Senussi, Arabs—live there in rock caves so low it is impossible for a man to stand upright.

Niches in the rock house crude pottery, cooking pots, smoky oil lamps of Bibilcal design and modern kettles from Birmingham, England, the latter via Cairo bazaars.

Veiled women and young girls squat before fires of dried palm leaves like figures from an old Egyptian frieze.

Goats and chickens wander freely through the innermost recesses of darkened caves which still smell faintly of rich spices.

War with the Italians across the Libyan frontier brought Siwa more contacts with the outside world than it had known in 100 years.

When British Imperial troops entered the oasis after driving hundreds of miles across the waterless desert, the Mahmour—or local governor—threw a big party in one of Siwa's famous date gardens.

The soldiers, who had been warned to bring their own knives, forks and plates, had the feast of their lives—meat, grapes, dates, pomegranates and the meal was topped off with stuffed heart of palm tree, which tastes something like a turnip.

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British Man-in-Street Disappointed in U. S. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15 — President Roosevelt's "shoot first" order continued to be one of the chief topics of discussion in Britain over the week end, both in the press and in private conversation.

Public and private comment, though alike in applauding the decision of the United States to have done with words and sail into action, differ to the extent that while the official spokesmen of the British Government and newspapers in general are primarily concerned with encouraging the President, the public feels itself free to view America's war contribution as a whole.

And since this contribution to date is generally coming to be recognized as considerably below what the public here was led to expect, there is an understandable reserve in acclaiming the President's speech of Sept. 11 as one more turning point of the war.

Overoptimism Cited

The fact is that the harvest of disappointment is now being reaped here from the two-year sowing of astronomical figures of potential American arms aid and especially of overoptomistic estimates of the aircraft output of the United States — products of the failure to realize the immense problems of changing over from peacetime to wartime production.

Moreover American industrial efficiency has for years been a byword in Britain, as has America's reputation in aircraft design and production.

On this encouraging background statisticians built up fantastic paper figures on United States aid. Small wonder, is it then, that there has been disillusionment here lately as the facts become more widely known that the number of American aircraft that Britain has received in the two years of war does not total much more than one month's output from British factories.

Enthusiasm Restrained

It is that aspect of American aid which has restrained enthusiasm of many ordinary folk in Britain regarding the Roosevelt declaration. They are more concerned with actualities than with promises.

Meanwhile the well known commentator James Lewis Garvin in the Observer says, "with deep faith in the spirit and destiny of the United States—a faith long held and unchangeable—we have had no sympathy with the recent wave of pessimistic feeling among us about America. That backwash of emotional gloom, exaggerated some adverse fluctuations, but failed to understand the dynamic factors of an irreversible movement. The gathering momentum of America —however slow hitherto in working up speed after getting under way—goes forward in a decisive direction. It can take no other.

"American war output, after the chaos of initial disappointments, is getting into its long stride. The President's ultimatum to Hitlerism and the Moscow conference seem pretty certain to mark the turning point of the war."

The Sunday Times, however, continues its policy of outspokenness on America's contribution to the war. It says: "A fortnight ago in a leader entitled 'Today we talk to the American people' The Sunday Times asked for something more of the United States. Some people thought us overbold. Well, now we have got something more, a useful installment. Many months ago the Prime Minister made public use of the text 'Knock, and it shall be opened unto you.'

"The text does not say 'tap.' We are glad that we knocked. The door has been set swiftly ajar and a beam of light shines through."

Isolationism Hit By Iowa Editor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 15 (AP) —The isolationists' contention that the United States is at the verge of war "proclaims the bankruptcy of their formula," W. W. Waymack, editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune editorial pages, declared yesterday.

Mr. Waymack, Pulitzer Prize winner for editorial writing in 1938, said in a radiocast that an objective study of propaganda "would show that never has a nation had such a drenching with it as this nation for 20 years—with the propaganda of isolationism," and asked:

"Are we . . . at the gate of the very woes from which the isolationist propaganda said it would guarantee us?"

Mr. Waymack termed a contention by Charles A. Lindbergh at an America First Committee rally here Sept. 12 that the British, the Jews, and the Roosevelt Administration are leading the Nation toward war "a species of intellectual blindness that I cannot comprehend."

Hitler, he said, "is the propagandist who really did the job" in establishing the American wish that Germany should not win the war."

Mr. Waymack said that totalitarianism constitutes a menace and "wisdom dictates keeping the menace at a distance."

He spoke under the auspices of Fight for Freedom, Inc., of which he is not a member.

California Governor Bars Appeasement

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 (AP)— Gov. Culbert L. Olson said Sept. 13 that "a manifestation of dissidence" is more likely to involve the United States in war than a forthright stand.

"California is solidly united with the States for the defense of the Americas, Britain, Russia and China," he said in a CBS broadcast which included speakers from New York, Alabama, and Minnesota.

"We deplore appeasement. Appeasement does not find sympathy in the people of California.

"California is producing a large part of the instrumentalities of war. Our proximity to the Pacific and sympathy with China has caused Japanese expansion to be keenly followed here.

"We welcome the stopping of shipments of oil and other materials to Japan. This, we believe, will stop Japan's war march.

"California intends to be ready for any emergency."

Harvest Ceremonies in France

Wide World

Food Shortages Add New Importance

Marshal Philippe Pétain, Vichy Chief of State, shown at Agen testing the quality of wheat as he participated with Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense (left), in the wheat harvest fete. Picture passed by French censor.

Potatoes to Fill Out 'Feeble' French Rations

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 15 (AP)—Food Secretary Paul Charbin yesterday promised Frenchmen potatoes to take the place of the "unfortunately insufficient ration of bread and meat" over the winter.

In a broadcast M. Charbin informed farmers of the regulations by which Government agencies will determine how much of their potato stocks farmers will be allowed to keep and how much must be turned over to the Government.

A reasonably-good potato harvest, M. Charbin announced, will fill out otherwise "feeble" rations. Farmers must realize, he said, that French town populations are undernourished, that town children are underweight, and that workers are not receiving the number of calories they are using up in their labor.

Marshal Pétain, meanwhile, has overridden his own law to commute the capital punishment on two Communist leaders on whose behalf demonstrations had been staged.

They were two rubber workers sentenced Sept. 11 by special courts for their activities against the regime. Article seven of the decree setting up these courts, signed by Chief of State Pétain himself Aug. 14, said the courts' judgments were not subject to appeal but to be executed immediately.

Elsewhere, however, authorities redoubled their efforts to stamp out what official circles characterized a "veritable plot" against the State.

The special court in Paris handed down five more sentences, which appeared to be getting heavier and heavier, for offenses against the regime. Two of the sentences were for seven years forced labor and five years in prison, respectively, for the mere possession of Communist propaganda matter. Other offenders, charged with Communist activity, drew prison sentences from one to five years.

At Tarbes a second contingent of anti-Communist Legionnaires left the Pyrenees region of Unoccupied France with the Pétain Government's approval.

Anti-German Terrorism Flares Anew in Croatia

ZAGREB, Croatia, via Berlin, Sept. 15 (AP)—Blasts of four time-bombs in Zagreb's central telephone exchange and shots from hidden machine guns in another part of the city wounded two-score persons, one of them a German major, in Sunday outbreaks.

Major Möhring, Signal Corps officer assigned to the staff of the German liaison officer at Zagreb, suffered injuries in the telephone exchange explosions, which disrupted the city's telephone system.

A German lieutenant, four German soldiers, a German telephone operator and seven Croats also were injured.

Six Croat sentries were shot down by machine-gun fire from a rooftop in another part of the city.

[A British German-language radiocast picked up by CBS in New York said that "patriots" in former Yugoslavia had destroyed an ammunition factory and a gasoline dump near Belgrade and wrecked an airplane factory whose location was not given. The radiocast declared that "Montenegro is completely in the hands of the patriots." Montenegro is the section of the former Yugoslav State which borders northern Albania.]

There was no official announcement as to the cause.

A systematic search of houses in the neighborhood was instituted and soldiers and gendarmes controlled the streets at the outskirts of the city.

Reports meanwhile reached Zagreb that the railway line connecting Brod with Srajevo in Bosnia was blasted for the fourth time the night of Sept. 12.

More Arrests

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept 15 (AP)—Advices from German - occupied Oslo said today that between 250 and 300 labor union leaders in the Oslo district had been arrested as a result of labor troubles which led last week to the German decree of a state of siege.

The actual event which precipitated the decree, these advices said, was a mass strike in the Oslo district in which 40,000 workers took part. Metal workers were said to have begun the strike.

Norwegian reports said that men who had been arrested and sent to a concentration camp included Prof. Diduk Arup Seip, principal of Oslo University; K. R. Welhaven, former Superintendent of Oslo's Police; the Deputy Chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party, and a number of professors other than the Oslo University principal.

Serbs Burn Village

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 15 (AP)—Serbian Chetniks carrying on guerrilla warfare from mountain hideaways were reported Sept. 13 to have killed 400 persons in a single village of Axis-conquered Yugoslavia during an 8-day battle that ended with the burning of homes and the flight of surviving villagers to the hills.

The scene of this latest foray by the Chetniks, or revolutionaries, who have made sporadic sorties since their country fell, was said by the newspaper Nemeti Usag to have been the village of Tabor, near Mostar, in southwestern Yugoslavia.

As a result of continued fighting, a Hungarian news agency dispatch from Zagreb said that rail service had been halted between Belgrade and Sarajevo, and on the Sarajevo-Dubrovnik and Savala-Humi lines.

British Smash New Drive By Axis Forces in Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 15 (AP)— A reconnaissance in force by two Axis columns which carried German and Italian armored cars and tanks "some miles" deeper into Egypt from the Libyan-Egyptian frontier zone was reported by British General Headquarters today to have been routed.

The Axis columns were said to be falling back, having lost considerably in men and equipment.

The British at the same time announced a series of raids against Axis siege positions at Tobruk, Libya, in which an Italian officer and three other men were captured at one strong point. A British force has been under siege at Tobruk since mid-April.

The raids were carried out by British patrols Saturday night, a communiqué said.

At two other strong points the besiegers were stated to have lost 20 fatalities and two prisoners.

"In retaliation a strong enemy force supported by a number of tanks engaged and overran by sheer weight of numbers one of our listening posts containing six men," the communiqué said.

"Three German tanks employed in this operation were subsequently engaged and captured by British tanks and the enemy concentration then was dispersed by heavy artillery fire."

The Tobruk defense has stood as a constant threat to the Axis flank since Italian and German troops drove the British back from their deep Libyan penetration past Tobruk into the Egyptian-Libyan border zone.

Brett Inspects

WITH THE BRITISH AIR FORCE IN THE WESTERN DESERT, Egypt, Sept. 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. George Brett, Chief of the United States Air Corps, made a lightning tour of the desert airdromes with a staff of American specialists yesterday.

He saw squadrons of Tomahawks and Glenn Martin Maryland bombers and the Fleet Air Arm's new Grumman Martlet fighters.

Escorted by Air Vice-Marshal G. G. Dawson, he visited air officers commanding the Western Desert in the underground operations room. Then General Brett drove to the airfield forward area and chatted with pilots, air-gunners and maintenance engineers.

Before entering a big Lockheed to fly back to Cairo, General Brett said: "American machines seem to be standing up well under the abnormally difficult conditions out here. My job is to study needs in aircraft of both this and other fronts and insure a smooth supply of ships and spare parts so that new machines are not sidetracked or delayed between American factories and the battle front."

Fighting in Africa

ROME, Sept. 15 (AP)—Italian and German detachments captured a British outpost near Sidi Belgasem, east of Axis-besieged Tobruk, in a surprise attack Saturday night, it was officially reported today.

An Italian column was reported today by the Fascist High Command to have inflicted heavy losses on British forces in fierce fighting in the Lake Tana sector of Northern Ethiopia.

At the same time the Italians acknowledged that the British air force was bombing and machine-gunning their remaining strongholds in East Africa with increasing severity.

In North Africa, the daily war bulletin said, Italian forces inflicted losses on British troops and captured a number of prisoners in infantry skirmishes around Tobruk, Libya. Italian and German planes were reported to be continuing almost daily attacks on that British stronghold.

The communique acknowledged British planes had raided the Italian Libyan bases of Tripoli and Bengasi.

Palestine Appeal Helped 35,000 Jews to Safety

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The United Palestine Appeal disclosed yesterday it had helped more than 35,000 Jews from Europe to enter Palestine in the first two years of the war.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, National U. P. A. Chairman, said that 310,000 homeless Jews had found haven in Palestine since the beginning of Adolf Hitler's regime, far more than emigrated to any other country.

Dr. Silver said American Jewry had contributed $6,600,000 to the U.P.A. since the outbreak of war.

Turks Ignore Nazi Moves in Bulgaria

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15—The presence in the Bulgarian Capital first of Admiral Roeder, Nazi naval chief of staff, and now, it is reliably reported, Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, coupled with Moscow's protest against the unneutral attitude of the Bulgarian Government, is not regarded here as being necessarily a prelude to Bulgaria's entering the war.

While not ruling out this denouement it is noted here that the visit of the Nazi leaders had been carefully advertised and coincides exactly with economic mission of Dr. Karl Clodius to Turkey. An alternative explanation therefore is that the primary object is to frighten the Turks.

Crops Sold to British

The latter, however, not only do not appear to be in the least impressed, but have proceeded to sell to a British corporation the major part of its fig and currant crops, both of which would have been very acceptable to Dr. Clodius.

Furthermore there has been a definite hardening of Turkish opinion against allowing Axis warships through the Dardanelles, even disguised as Gulgarian, by the medium of fictitious sale.

An Italian armed tanker was allowed in and out, but when it wanted to repeat the performance in order to establish a rule from a single precedent, the Turks offered to let it find its own way through the mine fields without a pilot. The offer was hastily declined.

Axis Strength in Question

Thus it appears that if the Axis wants to smuggle the remaining ships of the Italian Navy into the Black Sea in order to launch a winter attack on the Crimea and the Caucasian oil fields by sea instead of across icebound Ukranian plains, it will be necessary to captur Istanbul by force.

It is still uncertain whether the Axis has sufficient offensive power left to take on such a formidable new commitment. It is also to be observed that for some time past Germans have been busy on defensive preparations along the Turko-Bulgarian frontier as though in fear of an Anglo-Turkish offensive in this region.

Bulgars Friendly to Russia

If however an attack is actually to be launched it would be practically essential in view of recent German losses to have some fresh ally to sacrifice itself for the German cause. Bulgaria is the obvious victim, having never had any love for the Turks.

On the other hand most observers agree that there would be considerable risk in bringing Bulgaria into a war in which it was on the opposite side to Russia, for which Bulgarians have had passionate admiration ever since the Russians helped them gain independence from the Turks.

There would be a strong tendency for the Bulgarians to follow the example of the Slovaks who took every opportunity to desert, so that the Germans were obliged to send them home almost before they reached the front.

Rumania Cool to War

On the other hand if the Bulgarians were not fighting on the Axis side they might easily follow the example of their Yugoslav neighbors and start guerrilla warfare against their uninvited guests.

Meanwhile Bulgaria's other neighbor, Rumania, has been more and more showing its dislike for fighting outside the old Bessarabian frontier.

The fact that Premier Ion Antonescu at last has been obliged to admit publicly that Rumanians have had heavy losses round Odessa is expected to result in still stronger pressure on him to withdraw shattered Rumanian regiments to the western side of the Dniester before winter increases these losses 10-fold.

The Position of Hungary

In this connection Bucharest is understood to be strongly suspicious of the recent visit of the Hungarian Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy to Hitler on the eastern front.

Reports from Ankara indicated that the visit was motivated by Hungary's desire to bring troops home from the Ukraine "in order to consolidate territorial gains," and there are even reports of a split in Maj. Ferenc Szalasy's pro-German Arrow Cross movement on the subject.

The most important of Hungary's territorial gains is Transylvania which was taken from Rumania by Hitler and Mussolini in the Vienna Diktat just a year ago and handed over to Hungary.

Therefore the slightest hint to Rumanias that their Hungarian brothers in arms are thinking of going home to look after territorial acquisitions increases the pressure on General Antonescu to get his troops home first.

Contest for Transylvania

Vice versa, the undoubted war-weariness which pervades Rumania is being interpreted in Hungary as not real war-weariness, but as an attempt to steal a march in the battle of wits which has been going on for Transylvania.

Hungarians have noted in this connection that Rumanian troops have just occupied the Timok region—inhabitated by a mixed population of Yugoslavs and Rumanians with a few Bulgarians—which belongs to Rumania's ally, Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs, thought unable to protect their frontiers, are beginning to cause their German and Italian masters serious trouble by guerrilla tactics.

Until the last few weeks nobody in Rumania ever troubled their heads about Timok. But the whole country has seethed throughout the past year about Transylvania. Whether or no therefore, Hitler succeeds in keeping two uneasy satellites at his side for a little longer, it can be taken as axiomatic that the moment the Germans begin to falter, Hungarians and Rumanians will turn arms against one another—always supposing that they have any left to turn.

British Propaganda helped

Meanwhile existing suspicions are being fanned. Every day that the Russians prolong their resistance not only at Odessa but at Kiev and Leningrad makes the task of British propaganda easier by building up Rumanian and Hungarian fears that they have after all backed the wrong horse.

Indeed if the war on the eastern front ever becomes static, as there seems the likelihood of its doing within the next six weeks, observers look for quick development of the fundamental discord which exists among the ill-assorted Axis States.

If either of the two major Axis States, Germany or Italy, suffered a serious reverse, development of the rift would be accelerated.

It is for these reasons that diplomatic observers are watching so carefully what is going on now in Sofia and Ankara.

The situation is so delicately balanced that even a diplomatic setback in this part of the world might mean dramatic developments among Axis satellites whose desire to pull their own instead of Axis chestnuts from the fire is one of Hitler's major preoccupations.

And if anything of this sort should happen, the steady growth in the past few weeks of sabotage and passive resistance, even open insurrection, from Norway through France to the Balkans indicates what the effect would be throughout Nazi-occupied Europe.

Action in Black Sea By Nazis Forecast

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Sept. 14

Unofficial reports said that Germany had ordered a standstill of all commercial shipping in the Black Sea ports of Rumania and Bulgaria.

The report was taken here to indicate that large-scale Axis Black Sea operations were at the zero hour stage.

These operations under German direction would be aimed at Russian troops on the Crimean Peninsula. The Germans were said to be impatient with the progress of the Rumanian and drive.

Foreign quarters at Ankara heard that General Ciupercu and several other Rumanian officers were shot for refusing to advance beyond the Dniester River.

China Rich in Courage and Resources, Ex-U. S. Tariff Commissioner Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Former U. S. Tariff Commissioner A. Manuel Fox, in Manila, as a member of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board, to use the trans-Pacific telephone and confer with Washington, is an old hand at bombing raids.

Bombings at Chungking by now are really taken as matters of course. However, Mr. Fox reports that evading fleets of Japanese bombers in flying "commercial" from Chungking to Hong Kong was another experience he had not anticipated. The pilot is an old hand on the route, so all was well. The plane was kept grounded and concealed at one point, where the would-be attackers numbered 33 planes—the largest number he had ever given the slip, the American pilot said.

With the Stabilization Board, Mr. Fox says the job goes well. He thinks it would go better if American bankers in China had more leeway from their head offices and were more nearly in this respect on common footing with their British colleagues, all of whom are free to exercise wide discretion.

For foreign exchange purposes the Stabilization Board has fixed the value of the Shanghai dollar (China's yuan) at approximately 5¼ cents gold. Apparently this affords Japan in China its best currency, so in spite of bans to the contrary and military vigilance, goods pass in commerce with the amoral old Whangpoo port; and it is avowed by experts that such commerce exceeds that over the Burma Road, though much of it may not be directly through Shanghai.

Another phase of the job is internal, right in Free China itself. There the yuan fluctuates in current value, between cities, nearly as much as 40 per cent. This may be because Chinese delight in flighty currencies; every merchant among them is a keen exchange expert, and often enough goods will be sold at apparent loss or slight gains, since the seller knows where he can in turn sell the money he gets for the goods at more than he receives it for.

Research and statistics are phases of the Board's activities. China's worth is being ascertained by studies of its natural resources, while its industries are "needled" up by credits. Mr. Fox suspects China to be much richer in minerals than has been believed heretofore. The Board will eventually know. Anyway, Free China under Chiang Kai-shek bravely faces all problems and will, Mr. Fox says confidently, come out victor . . . in two to three years, but this guess as to time may be mere hope.

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Growth of Gratitude Returns For U. S. Seeds Sent to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Seventeen tons of vegetable seed planted in British soil this year are producing a crop of gratitude. For the seeds were sent across the ocean by American farm women who wanted to help their British sisters, and now the British women are writing letters of appreciation.

Exerpts from the letters have been received here by Mrs. Charles T. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau, one of the organizations enlisted in the campaign to send seeds. They were sent her by Donald Neville-Willing, Chairman of the American Seed for British Soil, who writes that 17 tons of seed and 50 tons of fertilizer have been distributed to 6,000 units of the National Federation of Women's Institutes throughout Britain.

Some of the paragraphs from letters are quoted by Mr. Neville-Willing as follows:

Northamptonshire Women's Institute: "It seems very wonderful to our members that America can spare to send each one of us a personal gift of seeds. Please tell the women of America the thoughts behind these gifts help and encourage us a good deal. The seeds are flourishing; may our friendship grow in the same way."

Yorkshire Women's Institute: "The seeds are planted and in many cases germination has taken place already and we are certain of a bumper crop. We shall remember our good friends in America and thank them daily as we enjoy the fruits of their kind thoughts and deeds."

North Wales Women's Institute: "Our greatest thanks for your kindness in sending such a practical help to us in Wales at a time when it is so essential for us to grow all we can to save shipping space. Our Government is making considerable use of our Institutes throughout the country, particularly in distribution of vegetables grown in our country gardens."

Kent Women's Institute: "We British women appreciate immensely the handsome gift of seeds you have sent and also the spirit of magnanimity which prompted the donors to send this token of thoughtful regard for us. Our 'Dig for Victory' is a very 'live-wire' effort and the seeds are sprouting splendidly."

Dorset Women's Institute: "They are indeed 'Seeds of Kindness' and are already making a splendid show and we are looking forward to the day when we can have a dish of vegetables from America."

Leistershire Women's Institute: "It seems as though the seeds sent in such a kindly spirit are doing their very best, even in our weird and wonderful climate, as we hear from all members reports of marvelous growths from them."

Berkshire Women's Institute: "On behalf of all of us, my Committee, our husbands, children, evacuees and friends who will benefit by your wonderful present of seeds, I want to say how warmed and encouraged in the great fight for victory we are by the very acceptable and useful present."

'Gas' Inquiry May Give Ickes Chance to Reply

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—A reopening of the Senate committee investigation of the petroleum situation in the East may be sought, according to informed quarters, for Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes personally to answer a finding of the committee that there was no actual shortage.

The Secretary—who is the Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator—returns today from a month's vacation in the West.

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, Republican House leader, has demanded the removal of Mr. Ickes as Oil Co-ordinator and of Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Co-ordinator. Mr. Martin told reporters that the Senate committee's report demonstrated that "Ickes and Davies have been, to put it mildly, grossly incompetent."

Mr. Davies announced Saturday arrangements had been made to reverse the Tuscarora pipeline, to move crude oil into the New York area instead of carrying refined products westward. This, he said, was another move to relieve "the East Coast oil shortage."

The oil line, owned by Standard Oil of New Jersey, runs from Bayway, N. J., to Midland, Pa., on the Ohio River. It has a capacity of 32,000 barrels of refined products daily and Mr. Davies said it could transport approximately 25,000 barrels of crude oil daily in reverse operation.

The Acting Co-ordinator estimated reversal of the line would cost $250,000 to $300,000 in relocation of pumping stations. He said the company hoped to complete the work within 30 to 60 days.

Earth Tremors Felt In California Area

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15—Earthquakes were felt over much of south-central California yesterday. Disturbances were recorded along two of the State's major fault lines. No fatalities or serious property damage was reported.

The heaviest shock apparently centered somewhere in the towering Sierra Nevada Mountains, where geologists have found deep fissures from upheavals long past.

It was felt in the Bishop area, on the east side of the mountains, and —apparently with lessened force— in the San Joaquin Valley around Fresno, on the west side, and at Santa Barbara.

Vacationists in Yosemite National Park were rocked, and food was tumbled from store shelves by one of six tremors.

At Berkeley, Dr. Perry Byerly of the University of California reported recording the Sierra Nevada shocks from 8:44 to 8:59 a. m. P. S. T., from 10:22 to 10:34 and 10:40 to 10:53 a. m. He listed them as moderate in intensity. Times reported by residents in affected communities were approximately the same.

At San Diego, amateur seismologist Fred Robinson said his instruments recorded one shock at 5:50 a. m., followed by others at 8:45, 10:33 and 10:40 a. m. The latter two lasted three minutes or longer.

Los Angeles and the surrounding metropolitan area escaped feeling any of the jolts.

Rock Hill, S. C., Obtains Yarn Mill and Rug Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C., Sept. 15—The new industries committee of the Chamber of Commerce announced a new yarn mill had been obtained for Rock Hill through cooperation of the committee and Samarkand Rugs, Inc., one of Rock Hill's latest industries which is now manufacturing rugs. In the new plant the rug company contemplates the manufacture of its own yarns which are used in making Samarkand products.

Nazi Raider Off the Galápagos?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador—The strategic Galápagos Islands, made famous by Charles Darwin and named for their giant tortoises, have assumed added importance as International relations grow tense in the Pacific.

Latest reports tell of a German sea raider operating in the Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal, and the United States Navy is believed checking on reports that the raider was preying on merchant shipping in the general vicinity of these islands off the coast of Ecuador, about 1,000 miles west of the Pacific entrance to the Canal, which presumably would fall within the sphere of defense waters noted by President Roosevelt in his warning to Axis raiders.

Informed circles in Washington said it was probably a surface raider, discounting the possibility that one or more U-boats might be operating with a mother ship or from a secret base. New York shipping circles have been hearing for days or a raider in the Galápagos area where a Dutch freighter was sunk and others were chased.

These islands form a natural defensive outpost of the Panama Canal, but the United States has carefully avoided pushing Ecuador to grant bases there.

The Government of President Arroyo del Rio denies that it has authorized any concession in the Galápagos Islands to a foreign company. It points to a 1927 decree which enjoins alienation of land without Executive sanction.

The denial, signed by Dr. José R. Chiriboga, Secretary-General of Public Administration, was the sequel to a Washington report on a $500,000 commercial investment in Albemarle Island, the largest of the Galápagos group. Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced a loan of that amount to the Pacific Development Company of Delaware for livestock, fishing, and mining development in that sphere.

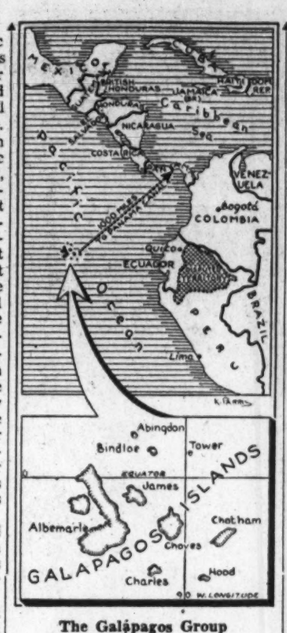
Location Is Strategic

News of a foreign concession in South American lands provokes much local interest at any time. In this case Ecuadorian interest was converted into excitement. Everybody knows that location of the Galápagos Islands has a special bearing on continental security and, at this time of international stress, the custodians of national sovereignty are suspicious of the slightest foreign interest in this archipelago.

The denial of the Washington report, or of the implications thereof, was accompanied by the disclosure that an Albemarle Island concession was given a little more than a year ago to two Ecuadorians, Carlos and Bolivar Gil. The permission was for the development of sulphur mines, and it is pointed out by Dr. Chiriboga that no transfer can be effected without official approval.

Since the Arroyo del Rio Government assumed power in September, 1940, only one request for concessions in the archipelago has been received. This was presented by Miss Olga Enriqueta Martinez, also for sulphur mining. It was not granted.

As the Government "does not know even of the existence of the Pacific Development Company," according to Dr. Chiriboga, it is assumed that the Gils have promised an option on their concession to the North American company.



The Galápagos Group

Situated relatively near the Panama Canal on the Pacific Ocean side, these islands naturally form an attraction in the promotion of continental security. A Netherlands freighter is understood to have been sunk off the Galápagos Islands, giving rise to apprehension over a possible threat to the Panama Canal.

The Ecuadorian Government, however, must give its consent before a promise of this nature can be fulfilled.

Washington advices speak of a Federal loan of $30,000 granted to the Pacific Development Company in November, 1940, when it was reported to have accepted an option on the Albemarle Island concession. The second loan came after a thorough study of the concession possibilities, when farming and fishing plans were added to those for sulphur mining. Regular transport between the island and mainland was envisaged.

Has Commercial Possibilities

Albemarle is the principal of more than a dozen islands which make up the Galápagos archipelago, 600 miles to the west of the Ecuadorian mainland. It figures as Isabela Island on some maps. If there is a satisfactory transfer of the Gils' rights, it will be the first case where a North American Federal financial agency has assisted a private company to obtain a foreign territorial concession.

The only other known case of a foreign company with an island concession off the west coast of South America is that of the British firm of Williamson, Balfour & Co., operating on Easter Island, which it uses for sheep farming. In this instance, however, the business is Chilean incorporated.

Naturally, in the case of the Pacific Development Company local suggestions are not lacking that the commercial initiative cloaks military interest in islands which guard the southwestern approaches to the Panama Canal. These could scarcely be avoided.

Conversely, it is admitted that the archipelago offers definite prospects of commercial development. It produces hides, fats, and sugar. There is also wild livestock. What with mining prospects, it is reasonable to presume that general development would offer a good profit margin to capitalists with a comprehensive concession.

President Arroyo del Rio in July asked his Minister of Agriculture to visit the Colon Territory—which is the Ecuadorian name for the Galápagos—to report on requirements. This appears to confirm that the Government also is thinking more of commerce than defense.

There is one point on which most Ecuadorians are agreed as discussions on continental defense bring the Galápagos more into the national picture. It is this: No business on the islands will completely succeed until there are more colonists and regular communications established to sustain them. It is recalled that a promising Norwegian settlement failed in the Galápagos because of the lack of transport to carry their produce.

Argentina Keeps Close Watch On Wiedemann Now in Country

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 15 (AP)—Argentina's Congressional "Dies Committee" kept a close watch today upon the activities of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, emissary and intimate of Adolf Hitler, while pressing its demands for the expulsion of German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann.

The Chamber of Deputies is near a vote, perhaps today, on the Committee's resolution accusing Herr von Thermann of "overstepping the bounds of a diplomat and abusing his privileges."

Into the midst of the furore throughout Argentina over the resolution and two sharp protests made by Herr von Thermann, Captain Wiedemann stepped yesterday from a four-motored plane which brought him from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The Captain, who commanded Hitler during the last war, was ousted from his consular post in San Francisco last July and sent back to Europe with 500 other Axis representatives. He gretted a large crowd at the Buenos Aires airport with a wave of his hand and drove off in Herr von Thermann's limousine.

Herr von Thermann, who said yesterday he had no intention of withdrawing from his post here, declared Captain Wiedemann would leave within a few days on a special diplomatic assignment in the Far East.

Captain Cannot Be Held

Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Committee Investigating anti-Argentine Activities, had sought to question Captain Wiedemann but acknowledged that his Committee had no right to detain the envoy if he did not attempt to remain in this country.

Captain Wiedemann has a transit visa to cross Argentina to Chile. Members of the Committee said he would be watched every minute of his stay here.

Herr von Thermann declared the charges made against him by the Committee were "ridiculous and do not constitute a reason for my withdrawal."

His protests to the Foreign Office were based on what he called personal insults arising from the debate on the resolution.

Buenos Aires newspapers yesterday carried an advertisement signed by the "Federation of German Circles of Beneficence and Culture" seeking to justify activities which have drawn committee fire.

The Committee had charged that the Circles were in extension of the outlawed Argentine Nazi Party, but the chief contention of the advertisement was that the Circles operated with the full approval of Argentine Government authorities.

Propaganda Ordered Seized

Federal Judge Miguel Jantus ordered the Maritime Prefecture meanwhile to deliver to him 83 packages, some containing alleged Nazi propaganda, which arrived early in August aboard a Japanese vessel. They were consigned to the German Embassy here.

The Congressional Committee requested the order after five parcels were opened and, officials said, were found to contain propaganda and two Gestapo-compiled books naming persons wanted by German authorities. The Committee demanded that all the parcels be examined.

Bombs exploded in a German beer hall here over the week end. Police said the incident was related to the congressional movement to expel Herr von Thermann.

The blasts occurred during early morning hours in an establishment located in a German business building.

Police said the bombs were small and were made more for noise than destruction.

During the afternoon two youths were arrested while distributing pamphlets calling for the ouster of the German Envoy.

Mexico Exposes Nazis

MEXICO, D. F. Sept. 15 (AP)—Discovery of a "pirate airfield" and clandestine Nazi propaganda radio station near Las Palmas in the State of Chiapas was reported by the newspaper, Excelsior.

The newspaper said it had learned the Communications Ministry and the Senate had been informed of the find.

The newspaper's account said the radio station, located in Chiapas, long rumored a center of Nazi activity because of the State's numerous German residents, had been spreading Nazi propaganda through Southeastern Mexico and Central America.

From Senate sources the newspaper said it learned the station had both short and long wave facilities and used the call letters, XAGA.

Canal Protection

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—A congressional committee chairman reported today that the United States is rapidly forging a ring of defenses around the Panama Canal which soon will make it impregnable from the East.

Representative Dow W. Harter (D) of Ohio, head of a five-man group studying the aviation arm of the Nation's defense program, said that already the Caribbean area is very potent defensively and added that "we will be safe enough plenty soon."

Returning with colleagues from a four-weeks', 18,000-mile tour of the Caribbean and United States aviation facilities, Representative Hartner said:

"When all these outlying bases are completed, it will give us a ring of defenses which will be wellnigh impregnable. It will be most difficult for any enemy or group of enemies to attack the Canal."

The committee visited West Coast airplane factories and Representative Harter expressed the opinion that "the industry has done all that could be reasonably expected of it."

The party went to Bermuda, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Antonio, Texas, and Dayton, Ohio.

Municipal Union Protests Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The New York District Council of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had today demanded dropping of the investigation now being conducted by Dr. Godfrey P. Schmidt, Deputy Industrial Commissioner, into alleged subversive activities in the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance of the State Labor Department.

The Investigation was begun following the dismissal of Miss Nancy Reed, a senior interviewer in the State Employment Service, by Miss Frieda S. Miller, Commissioner, for alleged membership in the Communist Party. Miss Reed is a member of the Executive Board of Local 28 of the Municipal Workers. The inquiry will be extended to all of the 4,000 employees of the Division, it was said.

Miss Miller based the dismissal of Miss Reed on the Devany Act prohibiting civil servants who are members of organizations seeking to overthrow the Government by force or violence. Miss Reed, although rejecting an opportunity to deny the charges at a departmental hearing, indicated she would contest her dismissal in the courts.

William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, is also carrying on a similar inquiry among municipal employees of the Welfare Department in the face of opposition by the Municipal Workers Union.

Nazis Asked F. B. I. Radio For Air Data

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The overwhelming concern of the German espionage system for American production of airplanes and their delivery to Great Britain in 1940 gave way in 1941 to a desire for information about the United States Air Force itself and charts of American waters, it was disclosed at the trial of 16 men charged with espionage conspiracy.

In 1940, according to the messages exchanged by headquarters in Germany and a "spy" radio station on Long Island, the Hamburg Gestapo station demanded information ranging from weather conditions (which were asked to be radiocast daily) to plane and parts production of all the leading aircraft companies. Deliveries to Britain were stressed.

About the time agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation cracked down upon the spy ring —into which they had planted themselves firmly through counter-espionage measures — Hamburg was demanding information about defense strength in Canada and the United States, size of forces, amount of equipment and shipyard locations and production.

One message dated June 11, 1941, received by the station here said: "How much money do you have left? It interests us for the sake of the condition of the deposit.

"What has happened to air reports? We urgently need reports on condition American Air Force, industry and detailed accounts about falling off of production in factories, including machine tool factories through strike agitation."

Always in recent months, the messages indicated, there was a desire on the part of Hamburg to keep agents here supplied with cash, and to prod them for still more information about United States defense forces and production.

Hamburg also suggested, near the end, that two more radio stations be constructed—one in the north and one in the south, and made suggestions as to their operating personnel. Whether the F. B. I. built the stations, as they did the one through which more than 500 messages came, was not disclosed.

That the F. B. I. sent little information to Hamburg was made evident in the handpicked 200 samples of messages read at the trial.

On June 13, 1941, the F. B. I. (through its counter spy) advised Hamburg: "I have asked friends (of Germany) for Air Force information. They say it is difficult to get. Do you want newspaper articles?"

New Tasks Slated For Guard Cutters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Coast Guard and the Navy are considering a plan to use five merchant vessels for Atlantic weather patrol, thereby releasing six cutters for service where their armament and speed would be more useful.

The cutters, which now are at two mid-Atlantic weather stations, are the Tampa, Mojave, Bibb, Spencer, Hamilton, and Duane.

The ships which would be taken over by the Navy and released to the Coast Guard are: the Aetna, Detroit, Mid West Transportation Company; John Gehm, Buffalo, N. Y., Bison Steamship Company; J. Floyd Massey, Jr., Duluth, Minn., Steel Products Transportation Company; Lake Chelan, Buffalo, Lake Chelan Steamship Corporation; Saginaw, Wilmington, Del., Saginaw Dock & Terminal Company.

The Coast Guard said the five ships were all of about 2,000 gross tons, 250 feet long, with a beam of 43 feet and a draft of 20 feet. They were built in 1918 and 1919.

Senators Appeared In March of Time

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Sponsors of March of Time films said yesterday that Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, who denounced March of Time before a Senate committee inquiry into war propaganda, himself took part in a short subject in 1935.

Louis de Rochemont, producer of March of Time, said the Senator had a role in a specially staged film re-enactment of the proceedings of a Senate committee investigating the activities of munitions makers. Senator Nye at the time, he said, was waging a vigorous campaign against "the international racketeers who rearmed Germany."

At Washington hearings this week, Senator Nye said the March of Time "is part actuality, part fiction, part scenic, part faked and part acted, which sums up in some instances to the purest kind of manufactured propaganda of a most brutal nature."

"Senator Nye in 1935 seemed to consider the re-enactment as a legitimate means of portraying news," Mr. de Rochement said.

Mr. de Rochement reported that Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, another taking part in the investigation, also posed before March of Time cameras.

How's 'Sing Me to Sleep' For Maryland Horns?

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 15 (AP)—Richard Sweeney, Mayor here, has a formula for curbing the enthusiasm of automobile drivers with song-playing horns. Said he, in a comment on complaints that the horns were becoming a nuisance:

"Put the owner of the car in a cell. Put the horn and another man in an adjoining cell. Then let the owner listen to the horn, all through the long, long night."

New 'Restoration' in Japan? Emperor's Coup Curbs Army

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

Japan's mild and scholarly Emperor Hirohito has at last taken action.

Choosing his moment with a sense of timing worthy of either Franklin D. Roosevelt or Adolf Hitler, he has made several moves during the last few days which may smooth the path toward amicable settlement with the United States, Great Britain, and China.

Many thought such a thing could not be. Without such unprecedented acts by Japan's unique national family head, it probably could not. By coming in some degree down from the clouds and exhibiting statesmanship elsewhere lacking in Tokyo, the Emperor has altered the whole picture of Japan's international position.

This is not to say that any full solution of Japan's dilemma has been achieved. Certainly events do not endorse the flood of rumors from Shanghai, Tokyo, and Washington which have led many to think that a "deal" between Japan and the United States is shortly to be announced on a basis involving some compromise of the traditional American Far East policies.

But the Emperor has taken steps which largely block the Nazi-adherent and bellicose Army leaders in their efforts to hamper reasonable diplomatic solution of Nippon's increasingly desperate perplexities. Correspondingly, the hand of Premier Prince Konoye is strengthened in his effort to bring such a solution through peace and reason.

Outstanding Event

The outstanding event of the recent chain has been the application by the Emperor of a curb to the Army—the only element in Japan which has remained in the least degree convinced that the Japanese alignment with the Nazi-Fascist Axis is a good thing.

It will be recalled that in the recent Cabinet reshuffling, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka went out. He was about the last important civilian who continued to support Germany.

Since then, there have been frequent rumors that the Army might indulge in headstrong action designed to embroil Japan with America on behalf of the German cause, however generally unpopular such a move might be with the country at large and business interests in particular.

Now the Emperor has, in effect, taken direct command of Army headquarters. This means that any such coup would be a disobedience to him, something which even the most fanatical extremist could not contemplate.

The pro-Axis General Staff has had to yield to a newly created General Defense Headquarters under Emperor Hirohito's sole authority.

To cast an eye backward, it is pertinent to recall a famous rescript of Emperor Meiji, issued in 1883, when Japan was in process of emerging into the modern world. This rescript is sacred in Japan. Its text is seen by new recruits mounted upon a golden screen. Soon it is presumed to be written upon their hearts.

How the elder "war companions" of these recruits recently have been able to square Emperor Meiji's principles with current practices it is hard to understand, but Hirohito by his latest action turns the Army back to fundamentals.

Imperial Admonition

The rescript begins with the admonition: "We are your supreme Commander-in-Chief," and compares the armed services to limbs while the Emperor is the head. It impresses upon Japan's soldiers their obligation to loyalty, propriety, valor, faithfulness, righteousness, and simplicity, all bound together in sincerity.

It is clearly laid down that the services should "neither be led astray by current opinions nor meddle in politics." They are told that "if you affect valor, and act with violence, the world will in the end detest you and look upon you as wild beasts." Further, it states that "faithfulness implies the keeping of one's word, and righteousness the fulfillment of one's duty."

There is more, but the foregoing gives the flavor and suggests how far from the chivalrous Samurai tradition some—not all—of Japan's armed forces have drifted.

Therefore the present Emperor has a weight of tradition behind him in taking active command, as did his predecessor, who believed an Emperor should lead rather than remain a cloistered puppet while actual power was exerted by the Shoguns. Recent months had witnessed an alarming trend back toward that period of "camp government" which ruled Japan in medieval blindness for 650 years until the Restoration of 1868. Emperor Hirohito may find a place in history as the engineer of a second Restoration, delivering Japan from an embryonic Shogunate on the fascist pattern.

During the past few days the Emperor has given "face" to the peace-seeking Konoye Cabinet by entertaining its members at a luncheon. The theory was to express imperial appreciation of what the Cabinet has been able to achieve.

May Achieve Something

Actually the Cabinet has been able to achieve little—but through such an indorsement it gains in prestige to such degree that its chances of achieving something are enhanced.

This is an Oriental method which only a Japanese can appreciate completely, because only a Japanese can realize how important such a mark of cordial familiarity on the part of the usually remote Emperor can be.

Another important event has been the Emperor's adroit extraction of jingoistic Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu from the leadership of the Konoye-created single political party, known as the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. He has been replaced by the much calmer Fumio Goto, a former Home Minister.

By itself this might not mean much, for the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has not existed long, has been under frequent attack, and its power and status are hazy. But the Emperor and the Premier can, if they operate with precision and in full harmony of concept—which their individual characters make quite probable—develop this into a powerful ally in new national policies.

The stage has been set, in short, for new lines of Japanese action and thought. On the latter point it is significant that the somewhat irresponsible, yet on occasion closely-controlled, Japanese press has for some days moderated its anti-American tone and, in general, displayed a sudden meekness.

This has not been entirely universal; the Nichi Nichi suggests that a further southern advance would not cause Japan to hesitate "if it were necessary."

Attitude Cooled

But a stronger American attitude has caused marked cooling of any general feeling of necessity in that connection.

Japan is ripe for schooling along happier lines of thought than the Army's doctrine of possible national suicide. What the Japanese want is the reasonable course of a new life, not extinction.

They always have professed to desire peace.

Japanese want to war with America and Britain and would like to end the war with China. Of late, there have been rumors leading Japanese to think that a solution may be at hand, and the new Imperial courses are precisely in the direction thus indicated.

It should be recalled that despite the much-publicized utterances of extremist jingo elements in Japan, the record of the Nation as a whole includes much adherence to sound principle. Japan subscribed to the Nine-Power Treaty and similar documents. Adherence to the Shidehara policy of peaceful relations with China was commercially and diplomatically profitable.

Support of a war in China was gained only by picturing such conflict as unavoidable, and an "incident" or disciplinary move rather than a true war. It would require little schooling in new thought, little explanation, to bring the Nation to see that a settlement with China, America, and Britain is reasonable and in full accord with the protestations which have been made all along.

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Why Finns Fight Soviet: Provocative Acts Charged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Following reports of a possible Russo-Finnish armistice, the Finnish Legation in Washington has just issued a "white book" asserting that Finland was dragged into the present hostilities by 15 months of provocation and brutality on the part of the Soviet Union.

Dealing with the period from March 12, 1940, when the peace treaty of Moscow was signed, to June 22, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union, the documents show "a big, burly and uncompromisingly belligerent neighbor ceaselessly attempting to goad the little fellow next door into some provocative action which would excuse serious reprisal," according to Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope.

Entitled "Finland Reveals Her Secret Documents on Soviet Policy, March, 1940-June, 1941" and, radioed from Helsingfors to New York during the past month, the document declares that:

1. Finland was determined to observe the treaty of peace however hard.
2. Finland had not thought of revenge against Russia but was bent on reconstruction with what was left it by the peace treaty.
3. Russian policy was to wear Finland down by starvation and unending demands into a state of vassalage.
4. Finland did not go to war against Russia when the opportunity to attack with Germany was presented, but for four days refused to recognize Russian bombings as more than incidents, until an all-out Russian air attack forced it to defend itself.

The book charges that the Soviet authorities sought in every way to force the Finns to surrender British owned nickel rights, to monopolize Finnish electrical power, to break international commitments and to give way on a number of measures not mentioned or stipulated in the Finnish-Russian peace treaty.

Moscow is also charged with an utter lack of interest or understanding for any Finnish-Russian question not of benefit to the Soviet Union however great its importance to Finland.

In all, the book details 12 major issues which arose between Finland and its immense neighbor in the 15 months preceding the present hostilities.

1. Russia demanded the right to a concession of the Petsamo nickel mines—a concession held by an Anglo-American company.
2. Russia forced on Finland a secret and, therefore, in Finland unconstitutional agreement to permit Russian troops to be transported across Finnish territory to the leased Hanko area.
3. Russia demanded that Finland return to the Karelian area ceded to Russia by the peace treaty all property removed from the area during the war and refused to permit the removal of Finnish personal property. Russian troops moved into the area in advance of agreed-on schedules.
4. Under the peace treaty Finland was forced to build a railroad connecting Russia with Sweden although Russia refused to deliver the promised necessary material.
5. Although international obligations gave Finland certain defensive rights in the Aaland Islands, Russia demanded their total demilitarization with Russian demands kept secret.
6. Russian Consular staffs frequently traveled in forbidden areas and were far larger than necessary or than the staffs of other countries.
7. The U. S. S. R. systematically interfered in Finnish domestic affairs supporting the "treasonable activities" of the Society for Peace and Friendship Between Finland and the U. S. S. R.
8. Russia demanded all the power from the Vallinkoski Rapids despite the fact that 72 per cent were on the Finnish side of the border and that Finland had offered to take but 45 per cent of the power.
9. Russia arbitrarily cancelled a Russo-Finnish trade pact on the grounds that Finland was overdrawn despite the fact that Russia still owed $300,000 and had failed to deliver some 35,000 tons of grain, enough to have alleviated Finland's semi-starvation.
10. The Finnish border was violated 85 times by Russian planes but only four of the protests were answered.
11. The Finnish Airplane "Kaleva" was shot down killing seven non-Finns, including one American.
12. The U.S.S.R. attempted to dominate Finnish foreign policy objecting the proposal to establish a defensive alliance with the other northern countries.

The book is published by Wilbur Funk and Company, New York.

U. S. Aid in Pacific Is Seen by Fraser

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand said yesterday on his return from a visit to Great Britain and the United States that he had discussed problems of the Pacific with President Roosevelt and he was sure the United States would not stand idly by if New Zealand or Australia were attacked or in danger of destruction.

He said he believed the situation in the Pacific was critical.

They Go to Russia for Facts

Harris & Ewing

American Mission to Russian Supply Conference

Left to right, as they left the White House following conferences with President Roosevelt prior to their departure by Clipper for Lisbon and Moscow, the members of the Commission to work out an allocation of United States war supplies based on the most effective use against the aggressor nations and for ultimate victory of the Allies are: Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, William L. Batt, Admiral William H. Standley, Retired, and W. Averell Harriman, Chairman.

Army's Test Begins in Louisiana Crucible

Continued from Page 1

given officers a chance to prove their merit in the field. Promotion or elimination was based on demonstrated ability or failure in the field, not on proficiency at a desk or social manners. While this has been going on in Germany, both under the Republic and under Hitler, the United States Army has existed in small, scattered, skeleton organizations. Its men never learned to act as units in a large army. Its officers got their only practice in handling large bodies of men when they moved toy soldiers over the floor maps at the War College. Congress never gave the Army the money or the organizations which would have made large-scale maneuvers possible.

Naval and Marine Aid

In another small, but significant way these maneuvers are taking advantage of the lessons taught by the German forces. Air squadrons from both Navy and Marine Corps have been incorporated into the air forces of the rival armies and will operate under the orders of the commanding officers of these armies. This is not the first time units from the different services have been merged into a single task force under unified command. The principle was applied in the Iceland expedition and Army and Naval forces there have been under the command of a Marine Corps officer. But that was the first serious employment of the task force principle—fundamental in German operation—to United States forces.

Employment of Marine and Naval forces in these army maneuvers is just a further exercise in this practice of unified command and co-operation which modern warfare has made essential. Its employment marks another long break from the rivalries and jealousies between services of the past and a step towards effective unification in action.

The division of forces for the two armies gives something approaching a test between the World War type of mass army and the modern type of small, faster, more heavily armed army. The Second Army has both of the armored divisions now capable of taking the field. It also has most of the mechanized cavalry and more triangular divisions than its rival. The Third Army is much larger, but it has no armored divisions and only a small force of mechanized cavalry.

The two are also unequal in the air. The Second Army has 375 planes, none of which are heavy bombers, while the Third has 439 planes including heavy bombers. The difference in air strength may be calculated to overcome in part the difference in armored ground strength.

Compensating Factors

But all of these differences may mean little with a barrier like the Red River between the two forces and the swamps and bayous to hold back the armored divisions. Under such conditions the man who walks on his feet has an advantage, and General Kreuger has 330,000 in his Third Army while General Lear has only 130,000 in the Second Army.

Against such disproportion of numbers General Lear's only chance is to employ the German tactics of swift movement. But swift movement is almost impossible in such country. The men of the armored divisions are grumbling that the cards are stacked against them. But if they are it is not for the purpose of discrediting them. It is to see what they can do under the most difficult possible conditions. Up at the top they know that if the armored divisions are stalled in the mud it is no disproof of their value in modern warfare. It will only prove that there are limitations on the use of armored forces and uses for the man who travels on foot—in Louisiana.

The troops involved represent the largest concentration which is possible practically. The United States Army numbers approximately 1,500,000 officers and men today. About one-third of this is occupied today in garrisoning American outposts such as Greenland and Hawaii and the new bases in the Carribean and in maintaining fixed installations in the United States itself. Another third is in the First Army located in the New England Area and the Fourth Army on the Pacific Coast. The cost of moving either the First or Fourth Armies into this area would have been excessive beyond the advantages obtainable. Each will hold its own maneuvers nearer its bases.

U. S. Office Building Snags On Government Priorities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Government has run head-on into its own system of defense priorities.

Heywood Bell, Custodian of the Senate office building, says he has been unable to obtain steel cables to replace worn ones on the building's elevators.

"I guess we'll have to use rope," he said.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Melbourne Town Hall, Swanston Street, 1:10 p. m., Oct. 8. (Date changed from Oct. 29.).

Canada

Ontario

Galt: Grand Theater, Water Street North, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 21.
Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.
St. Thomas: Vocational School Auditorium, Flora Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Toronto (Third Church): Runnymede Theater, 2225 Bloor Street West, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

England

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1, Nutford Place, W. 1, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 2.

United States

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400 kilocycles.
El Monte: Civic Auditorium, 630 South Tyler Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 21.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1166 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Fifteenth Church of Christ Scientist, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Modesto: Winter Garden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Piedmont: Piedmont Community Hall, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 21.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, 3 p. m., Sept. 21.

Connecticut

Mystic: Congregational Church, Main Street and Broadway, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, 1275 Marion Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Elgin: Universalist Church, 363 DuPage Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 21.
Highland: Highland Public School Auditorium, Lindenthal and Poplar Streets, 3 p. m., Sept. 21.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 320 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Indiana

Hobart: Methodist Church Auditorium, 658 East Fourth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Iowa

McGregor: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Ottumwa: Ottumwa High School, Second and College Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Kansas

Anthony: Municipal Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 21.

Massachusetts

Holyoke: Holyoke High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.
Ipswich: Methodist Church, North Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Livernois and Withington, 4 p. m., Sept. 21.

Minnesota

Cloquet: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Mankato: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.
Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 27.
Red Wing: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Sept. 21.
St. Paul (Third Church): Masonic Lodge, 1100 Payne Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

Missouri

St. Louis (joint lecture): Scottish Rite Cathedral, 3637 Lindell Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

Montana

Glendive: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.

Nebraska

Omaha (joint lecture): Technical High School Auditorium, Thirty-third and Cuming Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth: Portsmouth Junior High School Auditorium, Parrott Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

New Jersey

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

New York

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 22.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 23.
Silver Creek: High School Auditorium, Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 21.
Suffern: Suffern High School, Washington Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 21.

North Dakota

Fargo: Fargo Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Ohio

Bellefontaine: Bellefontaine High School, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 22.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 23.
Conneaut: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, Arthur and Detroit Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Oklahoma

Miami: High School Auditorium, Second and A, Northeast, 3 p .m., Sept. 21.

Pennsylvania

Johnstown: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
West Chester: High School Auditorium, Washington and Church Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 307 Sixth Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Wisconsin

Wauwatosa: Auditorium, New Wauwatosa High School, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.

Growing Unity Found Behind U.S. Sea Policy

Continued from Page 1

ground nonpartisan backing for the Administration.

It was in the midst of further Axis-perpetrated damages to American shipping, discussion of possible repeal of amendment to the Neutrality Act, a new and enlarged request for more lend-lease funds and White House pressure for early enactment of taxation and price control bills that Congress resumed its regular sessions this noon.

America's hair-line proximity to the war as of this day and this hour was reflected in these events:

New Unity—Senator Capper is famed in Washington as a shrewd and sensitive assessor of trends of public opinion and he is rarely found inattentive to this opinion.

Well representative of what is considered the isolationist Middle West and a consistent opponent of the President's short-of-war measures to aid the defending Allies, he has just made a radiocast appeal on the basis of war-emergency for the united, unbroken support of the entire people for the specific action taken by the President in his Sept. 11 radiocast.

Still honestly critical of the course the President is pursuing, Senator Capper declares that the emergency demands a closing of ranks, a loyal backing of all elements of the Government's foreign policy. He does not question that the President's decisions represent the majority will of the people.

"Shooting on sight is not short of war," he candidly contends. "Shooting on sight is war, and no carefully chosen words in explanation can make such an order anything else."

But, he said, "for weal or woe, the United States and the people of the United States are involved to whatever extent President Roosevelt has gone to implement his policy of national defense."

"My own position," he continued, "is simply this:

"For myself, I will support the national defense program, as I have been doing. The United States must be kept a free and independent and powerful nation at all costs.

"The President having acted, the Congress of the United States and the people of the United States must and will support that action.

"There is no other course of action open to us."

Freedom of the Seas—New harassings of American and Allied shipping still are being reported—all attacks which represent an infringement of the American "rights" which President Roosevelt affirmed last week the United States would protect by shooting if necessary.

Announcement of the sinking of the Montana near Iceland, the third thrust against American vessels in the North Atlantic, was followed this week end by disclosure that the American freighter Arkansas was damaged extensively during an Axis raid on the port of Suez. Owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of San Francisco and New York, the Arkansas was struck by shell fragments some of which pierced her plates. There were no casualties among the crew of 38 of whom 36 were American citizens.

Information also comes from the Navy Department indicating that another Axis raider, presumably a German vessel, is operating in the Pacific lanes near the approaches to the Panama Canal and already has one Netherlands ship, reported sunk near the Galápagos Islands, to its credit.

The evidence thus far is that all of these incidents occurred prior, at least by a few hours, to the President's warning of last Thursday night and, therefore, do not represent an explicit defiance of the United States Government's position. But they all run counter to the objectives of that position which undertakes to enforce the freedom of commerce on the high seas and to guard the shipments of lend-lease goods to the Allies. Thus a definitive test of the President's determination to enforce these rights is in the making.

Next Steps—There is no question in Washington that the United States Navy is now authorized and will soon be engaged in protecting any ship of any nation carrying lend-lease weapons and that its protection will immediately extend as far across the Atlantic as the American protectorate of Iceland. This is the first implementation of the President's declaration. The declaration itself enunciates the principle of the freedom of the seas wherever American commerce is allowed under the Neutrality Act, but the full steps the Government will take to give effect to this assertion are not yet clear.

RAF Joins Fighting in Russia; U. S. Mission Now in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—With a wing of the RAF reported already in action against Germany on the Eastern Front, the entire U. S. Mission to Moscow has arrived in Britain for stop-over talks before continuing on to the Russian capital for consultation with the British and Russians on how to beat Adolf Hitler.

The RAF units now in Russia were only the advance guard of greater forces to go, informed quarters indicated, and the British press carried reports that American-made planes already were in the service of the Red Air Force.

Junior members of the American Mission reached London yesterday with the Russian Ambassador to Washington, Constantin Oumansky, after a trans-Atlantic plane flight, and the American Embassy announced today that W. Averell Harriman, head of the Mission, and the remainder of the delegation had arrived "somewhere in the United Kingdom."

Mr. Harriman was expected to reach London tonight.

The delegation has been commissioned, with its British counterpart, to study with the Russians all means of speeding supplies and weapons of war to the Russian front.

Number in War Secret

Arrival of the first British fliers in Russia was disclosed yesterday in a brief announcement that a wing of the RAF—a self-contained unit with full flying and ground personnel—had reached the Soviet

Before the war a wing normally contained three squadrons, but the present strength of such a unit—as well as the number of planes in a squadron—is a military secret.

It was presumed, however, that the newly-arrived unit consisted of fighter aircraft, probably speedy Hurricanes and Spitfires such as have formed the first line of defense in Britain.

British newspapers carried reports that the British fliers already had reached the front and had gone into action against the Germans—presumably in defense of Leningrad.

It was believed here the RAF contingent had been dispatched by the shortest and fastest route—through the Arctic to Murmansk.

British forecast, however, that reinforcements would be sent by the longer but safer 15,000-mile route around the Cape of Good Hope, up through the Persian Gulf and into Russia by the newly-opened backdoor route across Iran.

Meanwhile American and British fliers soon will be ferrying greatly increased numbers of warplanes to Russia over both routes, informed sources predicted.

New Plane Ferry

A warplane ferry service already is being organized from the United States to West Africa and thence to the British Middle East. Thence planes could go to Southern Russia via Syria and Iran.

The United States is expected to ship some short-range planes via the Persian Gulf. Others could hop to Alaska and thence to Siberia.

Unconfirmed reports said American-made Tomahawk fighter planes were among those already shipped to Russia.

Further evidence of Britain's intention to step up active aid to Russia was given yesterday in an Admiralty communiqué reporting that carrier-borne naval aircraft had attacked German ships in the Bodo Area of Northern Norway Friday.

A 2,000-ton ship was sunk and several other vessels were damaged, the communiqué said, and an aluminum works and electric power station were hit in forays inland.

The operations were carried out, the Admiralty explained, to harry German supply lines and sea communications with Nazi troops on the northern Russian front.

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The Home Forum

First Days of School

FIRST DAYS OF SCHOOL always give me nostalgia; perhaps because I went to school, one way or another, up until my wedding day. First there was the little Town Hall, which housed the first and second grades of our suburb. The real school was on the other side of the railroad tracks—though there didn't seem to be, in that suburb, any right or wrong side to the railroad tracks otherwise. The little children on our side went to school in the Town Hall to avoid crossing the track. I don't remember much about that very first day of school, except that I came home with the idea that I'd like to be a teacher.

* * *

The most exciting first days of school were in high school—meeting friends and comparing notes on summer vacations, and hoping for classes with favorite teachers. There was the first day when a long-absent French teacher returned from a year's holiday. What sheer and exquisite delight, and how touched (I realize now) she was to see that delight.

There was a job waiting after high-school graduation (a fact in itself to make me feel strange and ancient in this newer age), and that first September at my office desk brought the initial pangs of longing for school halls, the cold, stale scent of chalk, and clanging gongs to mark the hours. So I asked for a day off and went back to my old school for enrollment day. Happily and proudly, but with a queer lump in the throat, I helped the grade-room principal check lists and file cards.

And the next week I enrolled myself in night-school classes. These went on for six years. It was a juggling process, a sandwiching of classes into working hours, a rushing from the college campus to the bright other world of a newspaper office—two spheres so far apart that for each the other hardly existed. Each September, faithfully, I registered for more modern poetry, or music appreciation, or sociology.

* * *

Then came a September when no school day loomed immediately after Labor Day. Sitting in a little country house and watching the great yellow school bus lumber by with its load of overalled youngsters on their way to the consolidated school six miles down the road, I spoke wistfully to a young Polish girl who, at fourteen, had decided against going to school any more.

"This is the first time since I was six years old that I haven't gone to school in September," I told her. She couldn't believe it. So I told her how I had attended a class in contemporary drama the evening before I was married, and then bade the instructor good-by, saying I couldn't finish the course because we were going to live in the country and had to get our garden planted. But I'd read the plays and would like to write him a paper if he wished, so that he could give me a mark. And I left him my address, with the new name, but he sent me only a note saying it was more important to plant gardens than to write papers, and adding his best wishes and a good round "A" for the semester.

* * *

Every September after that was the same; rather empty and hollow with everyone going to school, and I at the pots and pans. I pitied myself a bit. And then came Peter. He has restored all the rhythms of life.

Peter eat your oatmeal and Peter drink your milk. Peter wash your hands now and Peter brush your teeth. Peter where's your handkerchief, Peter where's your cap, and Peter run along now, it's time to go to school.

Song and poetry it is, realism sweet and sure. Timelessness itself is in those words. I hear my mother speak, I hear her words in me. Familiar, old, and true they are as hills and rivers, rocks and stars. Every day in all the world the paean rises loud and strong: "Darling, now it's time to go to school."

EDRIE MACFARLAND

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COURTYARD OF THE "SARACEN'S HEAD" INN, SOUTHWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:
An Original Wash and Line Drawing by H. Bernard Robinson

THIS CHARMING old inn faces the great Norman minster of Southwell, and as seen from the street frontage, now covered with a coat of plaster, there is little indication of its great age. But once the visitor reaches the courtyard, through the massive oak doors at the entrance, there is evidence that it dates back many centuries. It is reputed to be the same building that was conveyed by the Archbishop of York in 1396 to John Fysher and his wife Margaret, though it has been much altered both inside and out since that time.

It is also said that Edward the First and Edward the Third stayed at the "Saracen's Head" when visiting Southwell, but of this there is no definite proof. We do know for certain, however, that this hospitable old inn gave food and shelter on more than one occasion to that unhappy English king, Charles the First. On his way to raise the Royal Standard at Nottingham in his fight with Parliament and people, he lodged at the "Saracen's Head" on August 17th, 1642; and almost four years later, on May 5th, 1646, after his fruitless struggle, he surrendered himself here to the Scottish Commissioners. In the quaint old room above the Coffee Room, one can still see the same four-poster bed in which the king spent that sleepless night.

Ministering Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SCRIPTURES record many instances wherein angels ministered to those looking to God for guidance or for help in times of stress. When Jezebel, the queen of Israel, threatened to slay him, Elijah fled into the wilderness. There he indulged in self-pity and discouragement even to the point of wishing for death because his faithfulness to God seemed to him to be unrewarded. Falling asleep, he was awakened by an angel who bade him eat. He partook of the food and drink awaiting him, and again fell asleep. The angel awakened him the second time and bade him eat. Elijah then realized that he needed spiritual freshening and strengthening. The record states (I Kings 19:8), "He arose, and did eat and drink, and went in the strength of that meat forty days and forty nights unto Horeb the mount of God." Here it was that he heard the "still small voice" and was divinely assured of safety and supply.

When Jesus was tempted in the wilderness, whither he was led after his baptism, he overcame the demands of material sense, and refused to bow down to the arguments of the carnal mind. He rested in the assurance that God supplies all good, and "angels came and ministered unto him" (Matthew 4:11). Jesus' reliance upon God empowered him to minister to the multitudes, and he became the Saviour of mankind.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 581): "ANGELS. God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." This definition not only renders the precious Biblical accounts of ministering angels understandable, but is enabling thousands today to entertain these angels which bring them deliverance from every phase of evil.

To all those throughout the world who seem in dire need of comfort, protection, healing, maintenance, and freedom, Christian Science gives the assurance that spiritual help from ministering angels is both practical and available. It teaches that the affirmation of spiritual facts and the denial of erroneous beliefs prepare one's consciousness to receive divine direction, which, when acted upon, brings into experience the harmony necessary to human welfare.

A woman, greatly frightened by certain events in her experience, went to a Christian Science Reading Room, and, with the aid of a Concordance, studied all that Mrs. Eddy has written concerning angels. She began to understand that help comes from God through the uplifted thought which seeks Him and is thus prepared to receive divine aid. As she began to entertain divine ideas, thus casting out fear and self-pity, a brighter way than she had known before opened up to her.

Christian Science teaches that our real need is not for money or things, though material sense may so argue. As the beloved child of God, each one lives in a divinely mental realm where all his needs are supplied by divine Mind. Christian Science teaches that God, divine Mind, continually refreshes, strengthens, and supplies man as His idea. In order to be divinely ministered unto, then, an individual has only to be receptive to these angels of God's presence, and to let them be active in his daily life. They come from divine Mind and are ever present and available.

Mrs. Eddy, though living a life of unselfish ministry, consistently turned the thoughts of her followers away from herself to the truth which was divinely revealed to her. She says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 147): "Let the Bible and the Christian Science textbook preach the gospel which heals the sick and enlightens the people's sense of Christian Science. This ministry, reaching the physical, moral, and spiritual needs of humanity, will, in the name of Almighty God, speak the truth that to-day, as in olden time, is found able to heal both sin and disease." Wherever we may be stationed, God is present, and His ministering angels will comfort, guide, protect, and maintain those who entertain them.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Szolgáló Angyalok

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A SZENTÍRÁS sok olyan esetet sorol fel, amelyben angyalok szolgálták azokat, akik vezetésért, vagy nehéz időkben segítségért Istenhez fordúltak. Mikor Jezebel, Izráel királynője, Illés prófétát halállal fenyegette, Illés a pusztába menekült. Ott önsajnálat és csüggedés fogtá el, olyannyira, hogy a halál után is vágyódott, mert azt hitte, hogy Isten iránti hűsége jutalom nélkül maradt. Mikor így elaludt, egy angyal ébresztette fel és azt parancsolta neki, hogy egyék. Miután evett és ivott a rá váró ételekből, megint elaludt. Az angyal másodszor is felébresztette és intette, hogy egyék. Ekkor Illés megértette, hogy szellemi felfrissülésre és erősödésre volt szüksége. A történet szerint (Kir. I, 19:8), „És ő felkelt, és evett és ivott; és méne annak az ételnek erejével negyven nap és negyven éjjel egész az Isten hegyéig, Hórebig." Itt hallotta a „halk és szelíd hangot", és itt ígérte meg neki Isten, hogy mindég meg lesz védve és mindennel el lesz látva.

Mikor Jézust a keresztelése után az isteni vezetés a pusztába vitte, ahol a sátán kísértette, győzedelmeskedett az anyagi szervek követelményein és ellenszegült a testi elme rábeszélésének. Annak bizonyságában nyugodott, hogy Isten megad minden jót, és „angyalok jövének hozzá és szolgálnak vala néki" (Máté 4:11). Jézusnak Istenbe vetett bizalma megadta neki a képességet, hogy szolgálja a sokaságot és így az emberiség Üdvözítője lett.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapítója, Mary Baker Eddy, ezt írja a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 581-ik oldalán: „ANGYALOK. Istennek az ember felé szálló gondolatai; szeplőtlen és tökéletes szellemi sugallatok; a jóság, szeplőtlenség és halhatatlanság ihletése, mely ellensúlyoz minden gonoszat, minden érzékiséget és halandóságot." Ez a definíció nemcsak hogy érthetővé teszi a szolgáló angyalokról szóló becses bibliai vonatkozásokat, hanem ezreket tesz képessé arra, hogy befogadhassák ezeket az angyalokat, melyek nekik a gonosz minden fajtájától való felszabadulást hoznak.

Az egész világon mindazoknak, akiknek vígasztalásra, védelemre, gyógyulásra, fentartásra és szabadságra van látszólag égető szükségük, a Krisztusi Tudomány megadja annak a biztos ígéretét, hogy a szolgáló angyalok szellemi segítsége gyakorlatilag használható és tényleg rendelkezésünkre álló dolog. A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy a szellemi tények kijelentése és a téves hiedelmek megtagadása előkészíti az ember öntudatát arra, hogy elfogadhassa az isteni vezetést, ami, ha megszívleli, elhozza a mindennapi életbe az emberi jóléthez szükséges harmóniát.

Egy asszony, aki életének bizonyos eseményei miatt nagy félelemben élt, a Krisztusi Tudomány egy olvasó termébe ment, ahol a Szókereső (Concordance) segélyével mindent tanulmányozott, amit Mrs. Eddy az angyalokról írt. Kezdte érteni, hogy segítség Istentől jön a fennkölt, feléje emelt gondolathoz, ami őt keresi és ami ezért el van készülve az isteni segély elfogadására. Amint gondolataiban isteni eszméket kezdett tartani, s amint ez által a félelmet és az önsajnálatot ki kezdte vetni, a minden eddiginél derűsebb út nyílt meg számára.

A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy valóban nem pénzre, vagy anyagi dolgokra van szükségünk, habár az anyagi gondolkozás ezt állítgatja. Mint Isten szeretett gyermeke, mindegyikünk egy istenileg elmei világban lakik, ahol az isteni Elme látja el minden szükségünket. A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja, hogy Isten, az isteni Elme, folytonosan felfrissíti, erősíti és mindennel ellátja az ő eszméjét, az embert. Hogy tehát isteni módon lehessen szolgálva, az egyénnek Isten jelenlétének ezen angyalai iránt kell fogékonynak lennie, s meg kell engednie, hogy ezek az angyalok mindennapi életében tevékenykedjenek. Az isteni Elméből jönnek és így örök-jelenlétűek és tényleg hasznavehetők.

Mrs. Eddy, habár az önzetlen szolgálat életét élte, követőinek gondolatait önmagáról folytonosan az előtte isteni módon feltárt igazság felé irányította. Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Krisztus, Tudós, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) 147-ik oldalán: „Tanítsa a Biblia és a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyve azt a jó evangéliumot, amely meggyógyítja a betegeket és felvilágosítja az embereknek a Krisztusi Tudományra vonatkozó elgondolását. Ez a szolgálat, mely eléri az emberiségnek testi, erkölcsi és szellemi szükségletelt, ki fogja a Mindenható Isten nevében jelenteni az igazságot, amely képes, ma ép úgy mint a régi időkben, a bűnt is és a betegséget is meggyógyítani." Bárhová is legyünk helyezve, ott van az Isten, és az ő szolgáló angyalai vígasztalják, védik és tartják fenn azokat, akik őket befogadják.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Flame

Like a flame, wind-driven,
the autumn sweeps
across the woodlands.
Her blazing torch fires
the sun-dried leaves
to crimson glory.

MILDRED HALL

Taking a Cottage in Sussex

MY LETTER was answered, by return of post, from the City of London. The typewritten reply was obviously dictated by a man of business, for on half a page of note-paper were tersely stated the few particulars I wanted to know. The signature, written in his own hand, was undecipherable. The cottage was on his private estate in Sussex. It had a right of way leading down to it through the woods up which, in low gear, a small car could mount to the main road, along which motor-coaches passed every hour to the railway station he recommended me to use. There was an excellent train service to London and the journey took only forty-five minutes. If I cared to come down to see the cottage, would I please make an appointment for any day and time. The hours of departure of the motor-coaches meeting certain trains were enclosed, typed on a separate sheet. The coaches stopped at the gates of the main house, where the key of the cottage might be had.

I liked my future landlord already. He was honest, or he would not have stated the "crab" of the cottage (no electricity) in his advertisement, and only a man of imagination and literary sense could have worded that advertisement. A divine picture of peace painted in eight words. Having achieved this masterpiece, he wasted no more paint. His letter, curt and courteous, spoke only of practical details—and not many busy men would have troubled to look up the times of coaches which coincided with trains. He was thoughtful. I looked forward to meeting him.

Telling no one my secret, I arranged the day of my visit, justifying my journey by a visit to the French Croix Rouge as I crossed London. Feeling delightfully young and guilty, I hopped into my train and dreamed of woods and waters until I reached my destination, where a big green coach awaited me, as promised.

We drove through one of the most charming villages I have seen, with at least three perfect houses I should have been thrilled to own—half-timbered, gabled, yellow-washed between the beams, roofed with moss-grown stone slabs, tangled with creepers. . . . But this was not *my* village. I had been told that the bus journey would take me fifteen minutes, and barely five had passed. Now, undulating wooded country, lovely country with, from every hill-top, a glorious open view stretching across the downs to the coast, and then—the coach stopped before iron gates and the conductor told me that the great gabled red-tiled house within them was the place I sought. I got out with a quickening heart and stood looking vaguely about me. At which of these lodges and courtyards and doors should I present myself—in my shabby French uniform?

And then I saw, standing under an archway of shrubs, a white-clad lady. She advanced, smiling, towards me, asked me if I were myself, and then said, in a tone which graciously implied the very nicest things: "I was reading your last book when you wrote to my son. I keep it by my bed."

This was warming, and I forgot my shyness.

She sent for the keys of my cottage and led me onto a wide terrace overlooking—*oh—overlooking!*—I had not believed that anything so wonderful could exist in England. Sloping lawns led down to a stairway cut in grey rocks, down, down, and down again. Far below lay a chain of lovely little lakes and waterfalls, rising one above the other up a glorious wooded valley. On one side of it were great cliffs of grey rock broken by shrubs and cypress trees:—but this might be Provence!—On the other, above woods of great and glorious beech trees, beyond plantations of Scotch firs cutting the skyline, were rolling fields and wooded valleys world without end.

"Amen," I said to myself. "So be it. This is to be my home."

We began to climb down those stone steps. Halfway down my White Lady suddenly stopped and, smiling to me, pointed her finger downwards. And far below us I saw the tops of chimneys rising up through a sea of foliage.

My cottage!—From "Trampled Lilies." by THE HONOURABLE LADY FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Such Shortcake There Never Was Before

WHEN WE LIVED on the old farm in Summit Township, eight years before, he (my father) had boasted the finest strawberry bed in the county—or beyond, but merely as a little by-product of his vocation as farmer. Since moving to Millbrook, however, he had grown nothing but small fruits, vegetables, and fodder for our one horse and single cow. But the crops had not been abundant as before and money was scarce. We had, as all country people had during those golden years of plenty, riches in food, since we were of the small-farmer class, but ready cash was scarce.

That summer I lightened his labors by spending all my daylight hours in the fields and garden. There was a big crop of berries of all kinds and we hired the neighbor children to pick. My father did the marketing. My mother canned, preserved, jellied, and jammed and brought cold buttermilk to the field in midmorning. She got us such meals as made that summer ever memorable in my mind. Dandelion and cowslip greens to refresh and pique our flagging appetites just when the last wrinkled sprouting turnip had proved too tough to add flavor to a threadbare menu; young milkweed yet unfurled was no mean rival to the more aristocratic asparagus to follow later; narrow dock; mustard from the pork barrel fortunately yet commensurate with our needs.

And shortcake! Now, do not think of me as one of those exponents of a vanished day who can see no sunlight on a stubble bright as that over which the first McCormick reaper passed. If given the choice today I would not exchange my furnace-heated house for even that of Uncle True Christopher, than which I have never seen dearer; nor my luxurious sedan for the fringe-topped surrey which was one of my early purchases after I got to earning money. No, I would not exchange my house for Uncle True's, but Uncle True's was *lovelier* than mine or any other I now know, and better loved. I would not exchange my car for the old surrey, but I was never one half so excited over the possession of the car as I was when I paid fifteen silver dollars and got the two-seated surrey.

But all that is due to a state of mind. Such strawberry shortcake never was. Not the kind my mother made.

I cannot make you see it, coming hot and golden brown from the oven in a square iron dripping pan from the heat of which my mother's hands were protected by little calico holders, crisscrossed with stitchery as the cake was by the marks of a knife lightly drawn. I cannot make you feel how deftly she slipped a long thin blade between the upper and nether crust to leave a steaming blanket waiting to cover the fragrant bed; or how she sliced green-pastured butter, freshly churned, to lay on with lavish hand, a mellow lodgment for the crimson spread.

But I hope I can make you *smell* the fragrant bowl, filled all but to the brim with sun-ripe strawberries smothered in their own exuded juice, sweet with sugar and the honey from their own hearts. You see the scarlet tide overflow its bed, and watch with avid eye the counterpane rise—and pause—and settle down in smug content. . . . Fascinated beyond expression, the eye follows the premier process: an amplitude of butter to act as slightly salty flavor to the sweet, and then, prodigally, the very bowl uptips and spills its perfumed content over all. And there it sits, elegant and gay, . . . Waiting for a clean white cloth and plates and silver and a mug of milk.—From "Country Schoolma'am," by DELLA LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

September Remember

September, the year's own afternoon,
Deploys with rich and mellow grace:
Hurrying no place, September rides
Over the meadows, out of the skies,
And spreads its easy fingers slowly
To the farthest corner of dappled
Gardens and reach of furrowed fields:
September stays, September pauses,
Before the harvest noon has come,
Before the corn and vines are plucked,
And salvaged up the winnowed wheat,
And readied for the winter's deed
The constant landscape summer made.

PETER VAN RYN

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Intimate Message: Washington

Does It Mean War? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

In the wake of President Roosevelt's decisive declaration of Sept. 11 there are three questions which immediately demand an answer: Does it mean war and how soon? What has the United States specifically undertaken to do? Is the country ready for the President's action and its consequences?

Mr. Roosevelt's own answer to the first question is: "There will be no shooting unless Germany continues to seek it."

What, then, must Germany cease doing in order not to seek it? It must do two things. It must see that not a single German or Italian raider, surface or undersea, puts its head into "American defensive waters," and it must cease sinking ships carrying lend-lease supplies to Britain or allow the sinkings to become so negligible that American warships are not needed to enable Britain to do the job.

There is no reason to believe, and every reason to disbelieve, that Germany wants to precipitate war with the United States at this moment. Notwithstanding the Nazi attack on the Greer, it is altogether improbable that the military value of unproductive, isolated, hit-and-run attacks in the North Atlantic west of Iceland would be considered sufficient to justify Hitler in risking bringing America all the way in.

Nazis Seem Wary of War

Despite the threats of all-out torpedoing which followed the passage of the Lend-Lease bill and despite the strong words from Berlin which have followed the President's radiocast, it is not believed in Washington that Germany wants to hasten American belligerency.

In sinking the Sessa and the Montana, carrying non-contraband to the Icelandic Government, and in attacking the Greer—none of which can possibly help Germany win its war—it is conceivable that the Nazis hoped to show Japan that it would have nothing to fear from the United States and/or feel out the actual toughness of American resistance to being pushed around in the Atlantic. Berlin no doubt very much wanted to know whether the President would act in the face of these provocations and whether he would have the country behind him.

Adding it all up, then, does it mean war? Washington's best answer is: Early shooting is by no means inevitable, might almost be considered improbable. It is likely that the prospects of early shooting will be reduced by clear evidence that the Nation is united and determined to resist unhesitatingly and with every force the sinking of its ships. But ultimately a clash is considered unavoidable because no one seriously expects Germany to abandon its urgent, indispensable, all-out effort to check if not stop, the flow of American arms to its enemies.

The point is the United States has specifically undertaken to do two things, one of which Hitler cannot accept unless he is prepared to accept defeat.

Nothing will prevent the United States from maintaining intact, the President said, "two bulwarks of defense: First, our line of supply of matériel to the enemies of Hitler, and second, the freedom of our shipping on the high seas."

The second bulwark of American defenses is not an immediate, major threat to Germany's conduct of its war since the Neutrality Act, until amended or repealed, keeps American merchantmen from doing Hitler much harm. The other bulwark of American defense which America has undertaken to maintain intact is the one thing which Hitler cannot allow to remain intact and still win the war.

Hitler will act recklessly and frantically to break this "line of supply" whenever he fears the flow of America's arms to Britain more than he fears America's actual entry into the war as a full-fledged belligerent. That may not be for some time. It may be soon.

Hitler Has Misjudged Americans

It has been evident all along that Germany hoped the United States would be so divided that it couldn't even act defensively, however considerable the provocation. But it is increasingly clear that Hitler has misjudged American public opinion just as the Kaiser did before him and probably for the same reason—that neither could understand the workings of Democracy.

For two years the American people here have been overwhelmingly desirous of staying out of the war.

For two years the American people have been overwhelmingly desirous of seeing Hitlerism defeated.

Now to be simultaneously eager to defeat Nazism and to keep out of war was an emotional luxury which couldn't continue forever.

Out of these apparently conflicting sentiments, a new majority opinion began to crystallize in America after the fall of France and the terrific bombardment of Britain. That majority judgment was that the United States should and would go to war "if necessary" to end Naziism.

President Roosevelt and many others now believe that that judgment is sound and secure and ready to act upon when circumstances require.

"We have sought no shooting war with Hitler," the President said. "But neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our Naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business."

The President's address rallied new and substantial middle-ground support both in the country and in Congress. In construing democratic discussion as hopeless disunity, Hitler, like the Kaiser, has made a profound mistake—and a welcome one.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Semanticists Call Them 'Snarl Words' ..... ***By Rodney Brink***

A Japanese who is a native of Canada and thus a British subject, but now a resident of Illinois, has been telling Californians recently "Why We Don't Behave Like Human Beings." Quite incidentally, drawing upon his store of learning as one of the world's leading semanticists, he has pointed out some thinking and talking differences between Japanese and Americans which need to be understood and appreciated as the basis for peace in the Pacific is sought.

Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, this student of language and its meanings, received his Ph. D. degree in American literature at the University of Wisconsin. He was never in Japan until he had graduated from university, and does not know the Japanese language. His newest book, Language in Action, has recently been published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., and is announced as a Book-of-the-Month selection for the coming winter season. It is written primarily as a textbook for his students in English at Illinois Institute of Technology.

"Japanese seek truth in one way and Americans in quite another," said Dr. Hayakawa in an interview. "The Japanese way is to sit on a hillside and meditate. The American way is to talk it out in public forums, at luncheon clubs, and on street corners.

"It is probably true," he added, "that the Japanese talk too little, the Americans too much."

Dr. Hayakawa, despite his profound knowledge of words and their meanings, makes no claim to understanding the language of diplomacy; quite the contrary.

"It is highly specialized field in which words and phrases take on a very special and definite meaning. If a diplomat reports that 'the Prime Minister was gravely perturbed,' only another diplomat may know with fair certainty whether the Prime Minister kicked the chairs around and hurled the telephone book, or whether his reactions might be expected to be more gentle."

One of the greatest barriers to international understanding and amity, Dr. Hayakawa believes, is the almost universal appraisal of "foreigners" on a basis that might be provided by comic strips, cartoons, and the lightest kind of reading matter.

He sees in the Japanese educational system a flaw which he believes is a source of misunderstanding. It is the belief and the teaching that men must be doers, not talkers. This racial kinsman of the Japanese, noted student of words and thoughts which spring from words, believes that a more verbally expressive people in Japan would be a force in the direction of better understanding, both nationally and internationally.

Dr. Hayakawa gives a very low language rating to the quick, pat phrase or slogan that generalizes, and which seeks to disarm alert thinking processes with ear-soothing syllables. Such a phrase, he says, is "yellow peril," which has clung for decades to common American speech in relation to the peoples across the Pacific. This and other phrases like it are known to the semanticists as "snarl words."

In addition to the words and phrases which may be so meaningful and vitally important on one side of an ocean and so silly-sounding on the other, Dr. Hayakawa brands as a great breeder of misunderstanding the oft-practiced custom of separating words or phrases from their context in news reports and articles. This he calls "the cardinal semantic sin."

Dr. Hayakawa is a "general semanticist" as differentiated from "semanticists." The old-line semanticist, he explains, studies words simply as words, and corrects cloudy meanings verbally. The general semanticist studies and classifies words with relation to the reactions they produce; in other words, language in action.

Dr. Hayakawa does not suggest, even in private conversation, that semantics, or the study of word meanings, will have a great effect on the present international turmoil. His speech and his writings, however, strongly indicate a belief that semantics may, as the science grows, unlock many doors that now stand as barriers to the understanding between peoples as well as persons.

"Words are the essential instruments of man's humanity," he says.

To Change the Subject:

Legs Are for Walking ..... ***By Carlyle Morgan***

"Walking is more difficult than it used to be," observed Ruth's husband. I had been listing some recent grievances. That very morning, in fact, when I was on the half-mile to the station, Mary Jane's husband had intervened with a demoralizingly comfortable-looking car. He picked me up when I was only a block or two from home. One more fight of mankind's legs to assert their original usefulness was lost to their implacable enemy—the automobile.

So there we sat, all eight legs idle, all four tongues busy over the sadness of it. But nobody really willing to come to grips with the question by demanding to be let out so he could walk the rest of the way to town.

It was almost the same story yesterday. My own car was safely locked up in the garage at home. I was encouragingly far away. I should have to walk from the office to the station—three-quarters of mile—and from the suburban station to my home—half a mile, up hill all the way. The prospects were bright, and the day was oppressively warm enough to make the achievement worth while.

Why ever did I say to Ann's husband: "Did you drive into town today?" Perhaps I was going to boast. But he said: "No, I rode in with Edna's husband. He goes right past the end of your street, by the way."

Well, the end of my street is nearly two miles from where I hang my hat, so I said: "Good, I'll come along, if I may." But Edna's husband wanted to take another route, for my sake. "It's no trouble," he argued, "I can just as well take you right into the square by the library. Then you're only a step from home."

I tried to point out to him that elsewhere in the world men were marching hundreds of miles, that refugees were trudging over weary roads, that people were having to translate their vocabularies of luxury back into the hard-working terms that make men noble and brave and strong, with feet to stand on, or even to walk on, if necessary. It wasn't going to work, I could see, this high-sounding talk. So I descended to direct and snappy unpleasantness. Edna's husband let me out at the corner, as I wished, two long, humid miles from home.

"It's a hot day to hike it," he warned, "don't forget the hill at the far end. So long."

It's strange how difficult walking has become, when you consider how pleasant it can be. Here are gardens you've never noticed, and even a woods, right in your own neighborhood. You skim past them in a car. Your eyes touch ground only about once in half a mile. Everything is near and familiar and monotonous. But afoot—

Well, here we are at the corner of Woodward Street. Let's not start off too fast; just a decent stride. Mmmm, long way between streets out in this country. Never noticed how far it is from the corner of the turnpike to Beethoven Avenue.

Mmmm, better carry our hat. Is that the English brick house ahead there? Oh, no. That's away on the other side of Brewster Road. Mmmm, wish we hadn't brought the rain coat; day's turned bright and—mmmm, here's our handkerchief. Funny how short this road seems in a car.

What's that blue car over there? Tooting at us? Yes. It's Nancy's husband. He's waving.

"Well, I had intended to walk," I heard a voice falter. It was my own voice. It awakened polite pressures to the contrary.

"What a day to pick for a walk! Get right into this car, or we'll come out and put you in."

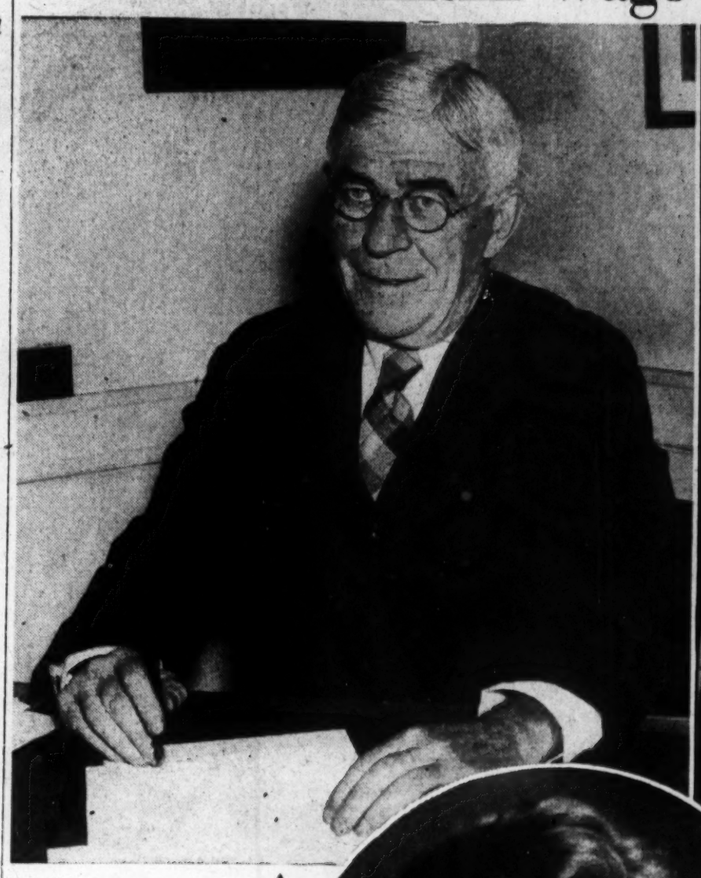
Now I don't say that these are the very words. But this is what they sound like to a person who has undertaken to walk home on a hot day; who left his car at home so he would have to walk, and who has other reasons, some of them bordering on the moral, for wishing to persist.

What Nancy's husband claims to have said to me is, "Oh, very well, don't let us spoil your walk." He has Thelma's husband's word for it. But somehow it just didn't sound that way.

So, after all, I found myself in the square beside the library before I was permitted to leave the car. By that time, burdened with loss of momentum and a lack of praise from anybody for good intentions, I began the last half mile.

It was one of the most difficult climbs I have ever made. My car just sails up that slope. Years ago everybody who lived on the top of our hill came home afoot as a matter of course. A few athletes still do it apparently without overtaxing themselves. But for the rest of us, as Ruth's husband says, walking is more difficult than it used to be.

How Minimum Wage Laws Got Their Start



By a Staff Photographer

They Pioneered in Protecting Women's Pay

La Rue Brown (upper left), who guided first minimum wage law to passage 29 years ago; one of the waitresses of Massachusetts who two weeks ago today were given a minimum wage recommended by a wage board headed by Mr. Brown. Lower left, Miss Amy Hewes, who served as secretary of the first Minimum Wage Commission and is now on two Federal minimum wage committees. Miss Hewes is professor and head of the Department of Economics and Sociology at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Boston attorney steered through first law in Massachusetts for protection of women workers.

By Frederick W. Carr

The origin of the minimum wage legislation which now covers 17,000,000 people in the United States was related here today by La Rue Brown, the key man in the enactment of the first law.

Little appears to have been written about the beginning of the movement in Boston 30 years ago, and this is the first time that Mr. Brown has reviewed the whole story for a newspaper.

The major features of the record he helped to make include:

A group of public-spirited women were the first to take up the plan of having the state fix the lowest wage that could be paid to women in an industry. They did it for the protection of working women. These laws have been an enormous safeguard to many homes. They have knocked out many sweated wages and otherwise raised pay that was unduly low.

The idea came from England. The first minimum wage law there was passed in 1909 under the leadership of Winston Churchill and went into effect in 1910. In 1911 the Massachusetts Legislature set up a commission of inquiry. In 1912 Massachusetts adopted the first minimum wage law for women and minors in this country. This law went into effect in 1913.

Today 26 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories have minimum wage laws. The total actual coverage of their wage orders is about 1,500,000 women, it is reported by the Minimum Wage Division of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Twenty-five years after the first law, the Federal Government passed the national wage-hour law, which covers 15,500,000 workers, men as well as women, in interstate industry.

The most important coverage of state laws today is that of industries which are intrastate, that is, which operate wholly within the borders of a state. These laws give wage protection to such women as laundry workers, hairdressers, waitresses, etc.

Many women, however, remain today outside such legislation, as also do numbers of men in intrastate business. Even in Massachusetts wage determinations do not yet apply to all wage earning women, though this state brought in women office workers and restaurant and hotel restaurant employees this year.

The state laws already passed make possible a coverage of 4,000,000 women if wage orders covering all industries were issued, the Minimum Wage Division of the Women's Bureau estimates.

Mr. Brown, who is an attorney in Boston, steered the women's plan of a minimum wage through the Legislature for them, and then served as chairman of the first Minimum Wage Commission in the United States. Under his leadership, Massachusetts gave the first minimum wage to women workers in brush factories.

Recalls Beginning

After an interval in which he was, among other things, an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Brown has served as chairman of the wage boards which worked out minimum wages for women in four industries of Massachusetts. The last of the wages he has had a hand in shaping—that for the women workers in restaurants and hotel restaurants—went into effect the first of this month.

Recalling the beginnings of the movement here, he said:

"In 1911 there came to see me at the suggestion of Louis D. Brandeis, then in active practice in Boston prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States, some ladies representing organizations interested in obtaining a minimum wage law for women workers in Massachusetts.

"They had been encouraged to seek such legislation by the passage by the British Parliament of the Trade Boards Act of 1909, the first minimum wage law in Britain.

"They were headed by Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and I think she was accompanied by Miss Mabel Gillespie of the Women's Trade Union League who was later one of my colleagues on the first Minimum Wage Commission.

"I remember that as a result of that discussion I examined the report of the Parliamentary Commission whose inquiry had resulted in the passage of the English Statute. I recall that great stress was placed in his report on the chain-making industry as a 'horrible example' of sweated wages.

"The English statute was patterned on Australian legislation, particularly that of the Province of Victoria. The Australian law in turn grew primarily out of Japanese and Malay competition in the labor market.

"Some Australian firms that were hiring Japanese and Malays were paying them very much lower wages than concerns employing women of English or Australian descent. The Australian Act was designed to impose on employers the going rate of wages—in other words, it aimed to compel the chiselling employer to pay the wage scale established by the average decent firm.

"It is from the Australian legislation that minimum wage legislation in the United States originally stems.

"We were confronted by the possibility that a statute which attempted to deal with wages of workers other than women and minors would be declared unconstitutional. We therefore determined to limit our proposal to women and minors.

"We also decided that as there was no American precedent for such legislation we would follow the English example, and ask in the first place, not for legislation, but for the appointment of a commission which would investigate the wages of women and minors in Massachusetts and would report on the advisability of establishing minimum wage boards. We had from the beginning the idea of the present wage board set-up.

"Accordingly in 1911 I caused a petition to be filed with the Massachusetts Legislature seeking the appointment of an investigating commission on behalf of the women leaders who were interested in obtaining a minimum wage law.

"The result was Chapter 71 of the Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts of 1911 by which the legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a commission of five persons to study the matter of wages of women and minors and report on the wisdom of establishing boards to fix minimum wages. One member of the commission was to be a women, one a representative of labor, and one a representative of employers.

"At this stage there was not much opposition. Nobody knew much about the minimum wage except we who were initiating it. The fight came next year.

"The commission was duly appointed. The chairman was Henry Lefavour, who was then president of Simmons College. The woman member was Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans. Everybody interested in the social history of Boston remembers that she devoted practically her whole life and fortune to good works. She was a very influential member of the commission and made a very great contribution.

"Another member was George W. Anderson, later a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a United States Circuit Court Judge here.

"The Secretary was Miss Mary W. Dewson, a former superintendent of probation of the State Industrial School for Girls.

"The Commission held hearings and made inquiries into women's wages and in January of 1912 made a report recommending minimum wage legislation. There was, however, some division of opinion as to the form which the legislation should take, one member differing from the majority.

"In due time all that came up for hearing before the appropriate committees of the Legislature and I handled the case for the women who desired the legislation through all those hearings.

"The original form of the bill made the orders of a wage board mandatory following the English precedent. By mandatory is meant that enforcement was to be backed up by possible fine or imprisonment for violation.

Laws With Teeth

"The reason for putting such teeth into the statute is closely related to one of the principal reasons why, after an extremely bitter fight, the law was passed. That is the fact that it does not require legislation to make the ordinary good citizen want to pay decent wages to his women workers.

"But he also wants and has a right to be protected against the unfair competition of those who are willing to undercut the wages which he is ready to pay. In an employment where organization is weak or lacking, as is often the case with women workers, only legislation of universal application can do this.

"When, however, the bill was approaching final enactment in the Senate, because of the fear that mandatory legislation would be held unconstitutional, I was asked by legislative leaders to consent to an amendment under which there would be no criminal penalties for refusal to abide by a wage order. Instead the Minimum Wage Commission was authorized to publish the names of employers whom it found to be refusing to comply with its orders, in the hope that publicity would force compliance.

"I assented very reluctantly because I did not believe a mandatory act was unconstitutional. But I must admit that it was over 20 years before it was determined my opinion was correct.

"In any event it became clear that I could not get the bill passed without this concession and in the belief that in time its weakness could be corrected, I assented to this change. A further condition to which I was obliged to agree was to postpone the taking affect of the act, with the result that while the bill was approved on June 4, 1912, it did not become effective until July 1, 1913.

"In the summer of 1913 I was appointed by Governor Foss to be the first chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission. I remained chairman until October of 1914, when I resigned to go to the Department of Justice at Washington.

"A good deal of the time of the first commision had to be devoted to organization. Tremendously useful work was done by the first Executive Secretary, Miss Amy Hewes, who was then Professor of Economics and Sociology at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Miss Hewes served for two years during a leave of absence from her college.

"She also has since kept up her connection with minimum wage as a member of the Federal Industry Committee on Cotton, and was appointed two weeks ago a member of a new federal Wool Committee. She continues today at her post as professor and head of the department of Economics and Sociology at Mt. Holyoke.

"While setting up the Board, we got through one or two determinations that fixed wages. The first wage board named was the brush board. The minimum wage that was put in would be very inadequate today.

"Brush making is a very small industry. We deliberately picked a small industry to try the law out.

Others Follow

"After our statute was enacted certain other states passed minimum wage statues and in most cases made them mandatory. The constitutionality of our own statute was challenged and was sustained in the case of Holcombe v. Creamer, 231 Massachusetts p. 99. Professor Holcombe, head of the Department of Government at Harvard University, was a member of the first Commission and succeeded me as chairman.

"In 1923 the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Adkins v. the Children's Hospital declared a mandatory minimum wage law for adult women unconstitutional. The Court did so by a bare majority with a very sharp dissent by Chief Justice Taft and Justice Holmes.

"That put a great crimp in the whole business of minimum wages in this country.

"However, in 1937 the Supreme Court, as it had then been reconstructed, reversed its earlier decision and held constitutional the mandatory minimum wage law for women in the State of Washington. An almost spectacular activity in the field of minimum wage legislation then followed.

"The same year the Massachusetts law was given its present form, under which a violation is punishable by fine or imprisonment. A mandatory act is, as has been said, one which is enforcable by criminal penalties, whereas our first act was enforcable only by publicity, which after all was not a very adequate weapon.

"After I resigned as Chairman, I had no further connection with the minimum wage in Massachusetts until during the last few years when I have been the chairman representing the public on the wage boards in the laundry industry, the retail store industry, the jewelry and lastly the restaurant and hotel restaurant industry."

The 26 states that have minimum wage laws are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

The District of Columbia, Alaska and Puerto Rico complete the list.

First Minimum Wage Law in the United States

Massachusetts statute of 1912 grew directly out of first British minimum wage law of 1909.

Chap.706 AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE DETERMINATION OF MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN AND MINORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Minimum Wage Commission established.

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a commission to be known as the Minimum Wage Commission. It shall consist of three persons, one of whom may be a woman, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. One of the commissioners shall be designated by the governor as chairman. The first appointments shall be made within ninety days after the passage of this act, one for a term ending October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, one for a term ending October first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and one for a term ending October first,

...ssion,

necessary ... ...ending the annual appropriation therefor, and shall be provided with an office in the state house or in some other suitable building in the city of Boston.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the commission to inquire into the wages paid to the female employees in any occupation in the commonwealth, if the commission has reason to believe that the wages paid to a substantial number of such employees are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain the worker in health.

SECTION 4. If after such investigation the commission is of the opinion that in the occupation in question the wages paid to a substantial number of female employees are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living ...

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, September 15, 1941

A Monday Page

Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Two

One morning, very early, before the moon had gone from the sky, Curly-Top slipped off the heap of soap-flakes and creeping across the floor, went out through the woodshed into the garden.

Curly-Top stood in the moonlight and listened, and then he went carefully down the gravel path between the flower beds so as not to disturb the little creatures that might still be sleeping, and made his way to a patch of rough ground at the far end. Some of the soil on the patch was brown, but there was also a grey layer with cracks in it. He gave the grey layer a kick with the sharp toe of his little boot, and picking up the lump that broke off, carried it down to the stream.

The face of the round moon looked up at him from the water as he plunged the lump into the stream and began to squeeze it and squeeze it in his hands. Oooh, but the water was cold! But the lump must be made soft and pliable, and he went on squeezing it until it felt like a piece of dough. The ripples in the water made wrinkles across the face of the moon, and when, at last, he took the lump out, the silver disc stretched and stretched until it didn't look like a moon at all.

A Soap-Bubble Pipe

Curly-Top gave the lump one final squeeze, and laying it down on a flat stone moulded it into a soap-bubble pipe with a long, slender stem. But it was still very soft, much too soft to be picked up, and he had to carry it away very carefully on the stone.

At the far end of the glass house in which grew the big, black vine, a stove was kept burning night and day, and here Curly-Top brought his pipe, placing it on the hot iron top to bake.

For months and months he had been dreaming of a pipe, a soap-bubble pipe that would be just the right size for him. The clay pipes in the shops were far too large and heavy and, besides, he had no money with which to buy them.

Curly-Top hugged himself with delight as he sat by the stove watching his pipe growing harder and harder. There was a wonderful scent in the glass house, a silvery scent that came and went and came again very gently and sweetly. High up against the glass roof were tiny green balls—the young grapes that were forming from the flowers. He wondered if some of his soap-flakes had been scented with grape-flower scent, and if so whether the bubbles he would blow might smell as sweetly.

And then he went to sleep.

He must have slept a very long time because, when he next opened his eyes, and stretched himself and stood up, the pipe was as hard as the best clay pipe in the land. It was not only hard but beautifully white.

Curly-Top put the slender stem between his lips to try it. The clay had a nice, clean taste, it rattled firmly against his teeth, and he could feel the air drawing well through the bowl.

The next thing was to find a dish in which to make a lather. Mr. Benjamin had four china bowls on the shelf, but they were kept for soup, and Curly-Top knew that Boodle and Popkin would be terribly angry if they found them tasting or smelling of soap. So he walked round the garden, and there, under a tree, was the tip of a coconut shell that the birds had pecked clean. The very thing for soap bubbles!

Curly-Top ran all the way home because he was so anxious to try his pipe. Boddle and Popkin had gone to the market to see what bargains they could make, and Mr. Benjamin, who was standing on the pair of steps polishing the horn with a soft rag, was far too busy to notice him. Curly-Top, scooping up some of the soap-flakes into the shell, ran to the old pump that stood by itself in a corner of the field, and held it under the spout.

Scented Bubbles

A delicious scent rose from the bowl, like a garden of flowers with the sun shining on it. Curly-Top's little nose twitched. He stirred the soap until it rose in a heavy froth to the brim; then, seating himself on the edge of the leaden trough, he placed the bowl between his knees and dipped the pipe into the froth.

At first things didn't go too well. The only bubbles that appeared were very small, and after giving little sneezes trickled down the bowl and disappeared. Suppose, after all, the pipe wasn't the right shape, or the soap-flakes the wrong kind, or he wasn't clever enough to blow properly! Dipping the pipe into the lather again, he put the stem between his lips and blew gently but firmly.

A Perfect Globe

Then it came—a great, beautiful, shining bubble that hung, trembling for a moment on the rim of the pipe, swayed backwards and forwards, and blew off into the air.

Curly-Top watched it breathlessly. He had made a wonderful thing that danced in the sunshine like a magic moon. He blew another and another until they filled the air all around. It was so exciting that he never noticed the arrival of a strange-looking little man who appeared from behind the pump and stood watching him with a happy smile.

"Bubbles!" said the little man. "I used to blow bubbles when I was a boy."

"Did you?" he asked, with his eyes still on the shimmering thing.

"Yes," said the little man. "I made a pipe for myself out of a lump of clay."

"Like mine?" said Curly-Top.

"And I used the tip of a coconut shell for a bowl."

"Like mine, too?" said Curly-Top.

"And the bubbles flew up above my head."

"Big ones?"

"Big ones, carrying my dreams."

"What sort of dreams?" he asked.

"The same as yours. All about the things I meant to do."

"What happened to your dreams?"

Some Came True

"Some of them came true—but I had to be patient. I had to work hard, and I learnt never to waste anything, however small and unimportant it appeared to be."

The little man dug his hand into the pocket of his coat and drew out an old bubble-pipe.

"There it is," he said, looking at it fondly. "And except that a piece of the stem has gone, it is as good as it was when I made it. I must try my hand at blowing bubbles again. It is a good thing to do!"

He smiled and went away as quietly as he had come, leaving Curly-Top sitting on the side of the leaden trough.

(To be continued)

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Shirts and Shorts for Boys 6 to 16

Famous for quality and service, Nazareth Shirts and Shorts are extremely popular with boys.

They like the mannish styles and the variety of knitted fabrics, some with 10% wool. You will like the moderate prices.

Nazareth underwear is made in many styles for infants and for boys and girls up to 16 years.

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Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

A drawing by H. Christine Forsberg

Under the Sea

Under the sea where the shadows run
And the water makes lightning out of the sun,
Where the pink shell curls and the corals harden,
There's where the mermaids make their garden.

They hoe with their fins and they rake with their tails.
They scratch up the sand with their sharp little scales.
They plant strange mosses and giant kelp trees
And flowers they call sea anemones;

And the littlest fish dart up and over
This beautiful garden like bees in clover
While larger fish, like birds in flight,
Look down on the blooms from a foamy height;

And one of them stops in the polyp stubbles
To build him a nest of crystal bubbles.
Even a sea horse, prancing and neighing,
Goes into the garden to do his playing.

On some soft hummock he stretches and lazes,
On softer seaweed he munches and grazes;
And then, when he's through, he leaps and plunges
Into a thicket of agar and sponges. . . .

ROWENA BENNETT

More News About Prize Winners

By Peter White

We have had such nice thank-you letters this month from children who won books, that we wish we could share them all with you. Here is a paragraph from one:

"I was so glad to win the book named 'The Melforts Go To Sea,'" wrote Ruth Foell, nine, of Houston, Texas. "My brother is interested in Australia and was glad to read it too. We took turn about in reading a chapter, because we liked it so much."

Here are the letters of Betty Stuart, ten, of Lawrence, New Zealand, and Doris Jean Creer, eight, of Temple City, California, which won prizes in the Peter White Contest:

Dear Peter White:

I like the story of "The Bears Go Berrying" by Henry Beston.

Wasn't it funny, the twins picking the berries and Father Bear coming along and eating a lot of them? But I think it was quite fair. After all, Father Bear was going to cut some wood for them so that they might have a nice warm fire for themselves in the winter.

I don't think it was nice of Father Bear to suggest Mother Bear sitting down under the shade of a tree and letting the twins do all the work. I suppose he thought she might get very hot if she didn't.

I would have liked to taste the sandwiches with blueberries between. I wonder what blueberries taste like. I do hope they liked their picnic under the pine in the middle of the pasture. I wish I had been there too.

It was funny when Father Bear saw the notice in the rear window "Drive yourself," and told the family to get in. It was a wonder they got home because Father Bear couldn't steer properly yet.

I wonder why Mother Bear used her old straw hat for blueberrying.

Betty Stuart

Dear Peter White:

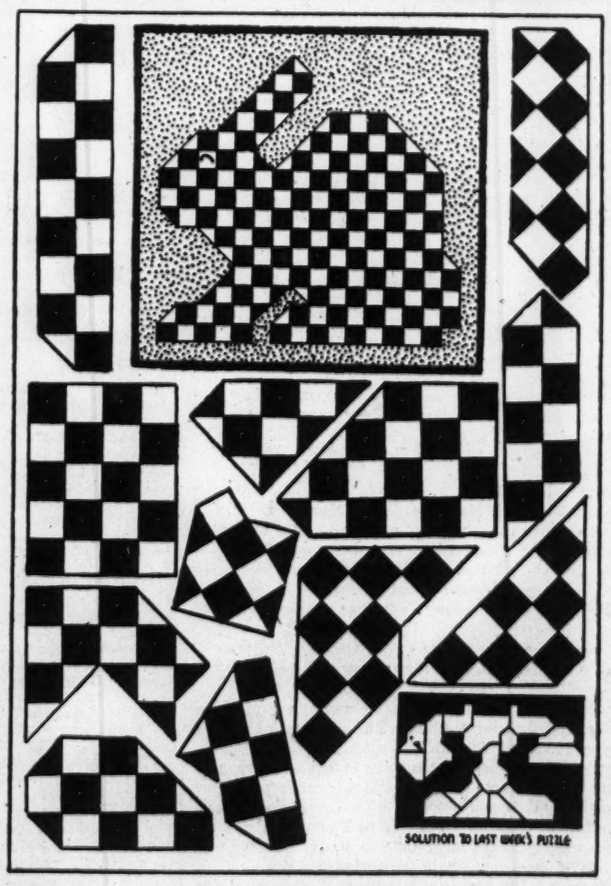
I like the stories on sea life by Carroll Lane Fenton, especially the ones on sea anemones, mussels, snails, and sand dollars.

I found moon snails' shells. We found some sea anemones down near San Diego, so we brought them back to camp, but we didn't know what to feed them, so I looked on the page For Children in The Christian Science Monitor, and it said to feed them hermit crabs. But we couldn't find any so we gave them sand crabs and they ate them.

I found some barnacles and mussels. We saw some snails too. Once I found some sand dollars. We kept them for a while. I found a petrified bone once. One time my Daddy caught a star fish off a boat. My sister thinks sea anemones are funny and so do I. Once we saw some little fish that come up on the waves to get on the sand to lay their eggs and go back on the next wave. I have a big barnacle shell.

Doris Jean Creer

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



IT'S FUN - INTERESTING - FASCINATING AND EDUCATIONAL! TRACE THE PIECES ONTO CARDBOARD, THEN CUT THEM OUT - IF YOU ASSEMBLE THEM CORRECTLY THEY WILL FORM THE FIGURE ABOVE - WATCH FOR ANOTHER PUZZLEFUN - ALSO SOLUTIONS.

Juloo's School Bag

By Muriel A. Hill

Toto the elephant was very hot. The sun was high in the sky above the tawny golden jungle, and in the quiet shade of cave and nest the creatures of the jungle slept.

But Toto did not sleep, for he could find no patch of shade large enough for an elephant to rest in. So he said to himself, "I will go down to the river and make myself a hat of mud to cool my head, for, by my little tail, it is so hot that I cannot sleep."

So Toto went through the tawny golden jungle until he came to the river-that-never-hurries. There he took cool water and mixed it with the river mud, and moulded it into a round hat which he put upon his head. Then he filled his useful trunk with water and squirted it to the end of his little tail. "Now," he said, "I am a cool elephant and will go to sleep."

Just then Juloo the young giraffe came down to the river and said, "Oh, Toto the Elephant, can you tell me where I can find a school bag?"

"Why do you want a school bag?" asked Toto.

"So that I shall not lose my lesson leaves," said Juloo, "for now that I am growing up and am no longer a baby giraffe, I go to school on the nights when the moon is high. Last moon I lost my lesson leaf, and teacher said I was a foolish giraffe, in fact a giraffe with no sense at all, and that made me very sad, and so when school was finished I said to myself, if I could find a school bag I should not lose my lesson leaves. Could you help me to find a school bag, Toto the Elephant?"

Toto Remembers

"A school bag," murmured Toto. "Now let me think. When I was a very small elephant I, too, went to school, and I believe—yes, I'm sure—I had a school bag. Now, where did I get it? Let me think," and he made another mud hat and put it on his head, and thought very hard while Juloo the Giraffe waited patiently beside him.

"I remember," said Toto at last, "my school bag was made from the broad leaves of the shady tree. I plucked them with my useful trunk, and the Tailor Bird, who is very clever, sewed them together for me."

"Ah," said Juloo, "do you think the Tailor Bird would sew a school bag for me?"

"Yes," said Toto, "I think he would, for although the Tailor Bird is small his heart is large and kind. First, let us gather large leaves from the shady tree."

So Toto the Elephant and Juloo the Giraffe set out to search for the shady tree.

Now, the shady tree grew in a deep hollow, and spread out its broad, shiny leaves like a great umbrella, and made the ground beneath it shady and cool, and in this shady coolness the spotted leopard slept. But when his sleep was disturbed by the sound of the approaching animals he said, "Who is this that comes crashing through the jungle when the sun is high and the sky is like a hot lid above the earth?"

"It is I, Toto the Elephant, and my friend, Juloo the Giraffe. We come to gather leaves from the shady tree," said Toto.

The Spotted Leopard Objects

"Why do you want leaves from my shady tree?" growled the leopard.

"So that we may take them to the Tailor Bird and ask him to make them into a school bag for Juloo the Giraffe."

"Bah!" said the leopard. "What do I care about the school bag of Juloo the Giraffe? The shady tree is my resting-place, and its broad leaves make a deep shade where I may sleep when the sun is high. Go away, and do not dare to touch my tree, for if you do I shall become very angry. I shall snap my great teeth, and lash my long tail."

"Oh, Ooh," gasped Toto and Juloo.

"Oh, let us go quickly," whispered Juloo.

"Yes, indeed," said Toto. And the two friends hurried away from the leopard who rested beneath the shady tree.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear," sighed Juloo, "where shall I find a school bag now?"

"Don't worry," said Toto, "come with me and we will visit the Secretary Bird, for he is very clever and will surely tell us."

As Toto the Elephant and Juloo the Giraffe went down the steep path which led to the home of the Secretary Bird they heard a strange noise, a slithery, sliding noise, in the shadows, a threshing, twisting noise among the leaves, a rustling, and a stirring in the tall grass. Toto the Elephant paused, flapped his great ears, and said, "Who is it who makes a slithering, sliding noise in the shadows?"

"It is I, Snal the Snake, who moans and sighs among the tall grasses."

Helping Snal the Snake

"Why do you moan and sigh?" asked Juloo.

"Because I wish to go to the snake dance," said Snal, "and I cannot cast my old skin which has grown so dull and shabby. I have twisted and turned and tugged but it will not come off, so I cannot go to the sandy, smooth place where the snakes will dance tonight. I am very sad."

"Oh, dear," said Juloo, who was a most kind hearted and amiable animal, "I am so sorry you are unhappy. Perhaps Toto and I can help you to shed your old coat. May we try to pull it off for you?"

"Pull as hard as you wish," said Snal the Snake, and he twisted himself around a tree and stretched out his long tail, and Toto the Elephant and Juloo the Giraffe pulled and tugged at his scaly skin and tried to peel it from him.

But the skin of Snal the Snake fitted him very closely, and though Toto pulled with his useful trunk, and Juloo rubbed with her long neck, they could not get it off. They tugged and they pushed and they pulled and they ribbed, but still the old coat of Snal the Snake fitted him very tightly.

(To be concluded next Monday)

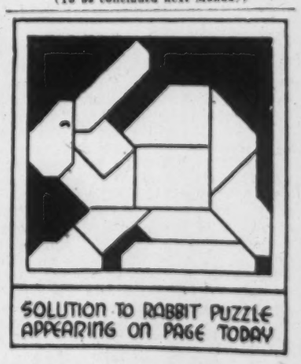
Dandelion Seeds

The glowing dandelions
Have ceased to light the grass.
Only their ashes rear their heads
And scatter as we pass.

But Anna Mary loves them,
Pursues the fluffy things
And gapes when in her very hands
The little seeds take wings.

At last she has one captured
And softly does she walk,
Holding with queenly reverence
Her "bubble on a stalk."

HILDA VAN STOCKUM



SOLUTION TO RABBIT PUZZLE APPEARING ON PAGE TODAY

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Plays Opening at Colonial and Majestic

Two Newcomers at Vose's; Fels-Lucien Galleries Open

By Dorothy Adlow

The Robert C. Vose Galleries has commenced the season by introducing two names into the Boston art schedule: Jessica Stonor and Peter Hayward.

Mr. Hayward is a native of Keene, N. H., who has embarked upon an intensive program of modeling only in recent years. The current display—including portraits chiefly, a figure or two, and an imaginative composition — is his first. He has a good deal to show for a newcomer.

The exhibits are for the most part heads of members of family and friends, of interesting characters encountered, and of celebrated individuals. The likeness of Governor Saltonstall resembles its model closely. But Mr. Hayward made surface secondary to an amiable and thoughtful facial expression. There are heads, smaller than life-size of A. Brenfano, Otto Konti and one "Uncle Bobbie" all clearly defined in individual features. We feel somehow we can trust Mr. Hayward's grasp of personal likeness.

Once an artist commands details with ease and efficiency, he may wish to treat those details with imaginative variation or perhaps in caricature fashion. The latter comes easily to Mr. Hayward as the head of M. Molitski reveals. But he shows a more serious mood in a composition, entitled "Traffic," which was planned as a large symbolic subject to be erected along a great cross-country motor highway. Mr. Hayward has generalized the moving motor car as it passes swiftly up an incline. He expresses the strength and speed of the vehicle which seems to become one—visually—with the road upon which it moves. There are two automobiles seen at different levels on the highway which is shaped like a graded spiral. This abstraction has possibilities. It is decorative and forceful and it shows one more attempt to come to terms with functional objects in art. Movement is implicit in sculpture; speed is a dangerous theme, for it dissolves the chief ingredient of sculpture—form.

Mr. Hayward's inventive "Irrepressible Force, Immovable Body" is an amusing and effective idea for book ends.

Jessica Stonor shows a series of charcoal drawings which were executed in London from September, 1940, to January, 1941. She is contributing one fourth of the net proceeds of the sale of her drawings to the Refugees of England, Inc.

Her pictures are given the general title "Everyman at War." With charcoal pencil, she has portrayed the victims of air raids. She has selected children and mothers, huddling together. She draws in the manner of Käthe Kollwitz, the great German draughtswoman who made powerful, tragic pictures of the first World War. It is a graphic appeal for a cause, which needs no advertisement.

* * *

Brookline Gallery

With an exhibition of pictures by British painters of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Fels-Lucien Galleries make their debut. Located at 1046 Beacon Street (near Kenmore Station) they extend Boston's exhibiting district to Brookline. Gathered currently in the galleries are a variety of objets d'art including pictures, sculptures, textiles, enamels, and ivories. Particular prominence, however, is given to the special display of works by painters of England.

Of first significance is a portrait by the great British master, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Painted in 1777, Lady Elizabeth Herbert (later Lady Carnarvon) was portrayed with the brevity and assurance which typified Sir Joshua. The flesh is white and transparent as porcelain, painted thinly, it is smooth and exquisite. The masters had the gift of succinctness; they touched off a face with as few strokes as possible. Their portraits are free of the burden of dark shadow and dense pigment. The portrait of Mrs. Arbuthnot by John Hoppner reveals the work of the most brilliant and successful of the pupils of Sir Joshua. Hoppner dealt more softly, more sentimentally with his clients.

While portraiture was paramount in the eighteenth century, the artists of the nineteenth went outdoors and did what Gainsborough longed so much to do; they painted landscapes. The love of nature had become a fashion, a hobby, a philosophy. Constable and Turner and Crome were the eminent nature painters but a host of others devoted their careers to recording the beauty of the countryside, to commending the charms of bucolic life. To convey their interpretation of the natural scene more articulately and with greater effectiveness, the painters cultivated an appropriate technique. There are some canvases at the Fels-Lucien Galleries which disclose their studious and inspired workmanship.

"The Respite" by James Edwin Meadows shows the scope of the landscapist, who included a great deal in a small space, and, without being precise, depicted everything completely in form, texture, and bulk. The trees especially are wrought with understanding. These Englishmen sought to depict nature as it is apprehended from daily observation. A scene by the Scottish artist, Charles Leslie, is imposing with picturesque iridescent crags.

There is a pair of Italian landscapes painted by Francesco Zuccarelli. Here is painting which is frankly scenic, and in which identification with a natural scene is less important than atmospheric dramatization. There are other items at the Fels-Lucien Galleries including the portrait of a child by Adolphe Piot and a portrait by Francis Cotes. There are also some canvases of classical themes painted after the manner of Nicholas Poussin.

Impressions of Wartime London

Two charcoal drawings by Jessica Stonor now on exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

Wanger Off Soon to See London Film

Walter Wanger expects to fly to London late this month to observe the progress of his production unit working on "The Eagle Squadron." This Argosy film has been before the cameras since Aug. 20 under the collaborative direction of Ernest Schoedsack of Hollywood and Harry Watts of London. "The Eagle Squadron" will take several months to complete at the Wanger studios in Hollywood. Merian C. Cooper, American Army flier, is supervising the filming of a story about three all-American flying units serving with the R. A. F.

* * *

"My Favorite Blonde" has been chosen as the title of the film in which Bob Hope will co-star with Madeleine Carroll. The screen play is by Don Hartman and Frank Butler, authors of "Road to Zanzibar."

* * *

Alexander Woollcott will appear as himself in a prologue and epilogue to "Babes in Arms," the M-G-M musical with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland.

* * *

Grant Mitchell has been added to the supporting cast of "Remember the Day," in which Claudette Colbert and John Payne have the leading roles.

* * *

"The Little Foxes," starring Bette Davis, entered its fourth week at the Music Hall, Thursday. The screen version of the Lillian Hellman play becomes the seventh picture in eight years to play more than a three-week engagement at the Music Hall. In the first 18 days of its run, the film has been seen by 416,405 persons.

* * *

Joan Blondell, Binnie Barnes, and Janet Blair are being costarred in "Three Girls About Town," in which Robert Benchley and John Howard are to be featured.

* * *

Franchot Tone is to play one of two male leads opposite Rita Hayworth in "Eadie Was a Lady," tentatively scheduled to go into production on Oct. 1. Others announced for featured roles in the Columbia film musical are James Gleason, John Hubbard, and Edgar Buchanan.

* * *

Carol Bruce, Martha Raye, and William Gargan head the supporting cast of Universal's new Abbott and Costello comedy, "Keep 'Em Flying," which Arthur Lubin is directing.

* * *

Ida Lupino will be starred in "Juke Girl," forthcoming Warner Brothers picture based on an original story by Theodore Pratt dealing with Florida truck farmers. The national release date for Miss Lupino's current picture, "Ladies in Retirement," is Sept. 18.

* * *

"China Sky," Pearl S. Buck's latest novel, has been purchased by RKO Radio Pictures . . . Laird Cregar plays a prominent supporting role in RKO's "Joan of Paris," with Michele Morgan and Paul Henrie . . . Donald Duck combines farming with artillery fire in the new Disney short, "Old MacDonald Duck" . . . Monogram announces the filming of Anna Sewall's "Black Beauty" and is now looking for a coal black horse for the title role . . . Jed Harris, the stage producer, is now a film producer at RKO . . . John Garfield, Priscilla Lane, and Raymond Massey are announced for Warners' "Remember Tomorrow."

Canvas by Sir Joshua Reynolds

Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Herbert (Lady Carnarvon) now on exhibition at the new Fels-Lucien Galleries.

Music Notes

Helen Traubel, one of the artists included in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series, is expected to take over as many of the Flagstad roles in the coming Metropolitan season as her other engagements permit. American-born and American-trained, she has been attracting increasingly favorable notice of late.

Kerstin Thorborg

Kerstin Thorberg, Swedish contralto of the Metropolitan Opera, has gone to California, where she expects to remain until October. Her season will open with a recital in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 9. She will then sing with the Chicago and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestras, and will appear in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7.

Slonimsky to Lecture

Nicolas Slonimsky will give a course on Latin-American composers this fall at the Malkin Conservatory. Mr. Slonimsky is now on a tour of South America, conducting orchestras and chamber ensembles in the capital cities of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and other countries.

Prospects For Boston Playhouses

Boston's total of 12,000 subscribers to the Theater Guild-American Theater Society list of plays tops Chicago by 1,300 according to a bulletin from the Theater Guild offices in New York. It had been announced earlier that Boston now leads all other cities for the first time since the Theater Guild inaugurated a subscription season on the road 14 years ago. There are now more than 60,000 subscribers outside New York, an increase of more than 10,000 since last year, with another month to go before the books are closed.

* * *

"Student Prince," Sept. 29

"The Student Prince" is announced for an engagement at the Boston Opera House beginning Monday evening, Sept. 29. Among those in the cast will be Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Nina Varela, Zella Russell, Harry K. Morton, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, William Kent, Lynn Stephens, and Patricia Wing.

* * *

"White Cargo" in October

"White Cargo," which has been reported as an autumn possibility for Boston, will arrive here on Oct. 13, according to the New York Times. Ann Corio heads the cast and the production is under the sponsorship of Wee and Leventhal.

* * *

Abbott Show Coming

"Pal Joey," George Abbott's musical show now in New York, is expected by the Shubert offices here for an early booking in Boston, probably at the Shubert Theater, though neither the theater nor date is definitely announced.

* * *

Lederer at Brattle Hall

The Cambridge Summer Theater will present "No Time for Comedy" at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, this evening, beginning a week's engagement. Francis Lederer heads the cast.

Ballet for San Juan

Lillian Moore, solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been engaged as ballet mistress and prima ballerina for the autumn festival of opera in Puerto Rico, which opens in San Juan on Oct. 14. She will take a company of 12 dancers, drawn from the Metropolitan Opera Ballet and the Chicago Opera. They will appear in a ballet divertissement, "Masquerade," with music by Tchaikovsky, as well as in the operatic repertoire. Miss More has recently completed her second successful season as prima ballerina and ballet mistress of the Cincinnati Summer Opera Company.

Chicago Opera Plans

The Chicago Opera Company season will open on Saturday, Nov. 8, in the Civic Opera House, which has been renovated to accommodate an audience of 3,531. The main floor boxes have been removed to make way for 76 additional seats. There now are 112 orchestra seats in place of the 36 box seats that took up the same space last year.

There will be a five-weeks subscription season with performances Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoons from Nov. 10 to Dec. 13. In line with these dates, the San Carlo opera company will not make its usual October visit to Chicago this year. Fortune Gallo is now the general director of both companies.

Singers added to the Chicago Opera roster this season include Lawrence Tibbett, Gladys Swarthout, Salvatore Baccaloni, Irra Petina, Richard Bonelli, Raoul Jobin, Mobley Lushanya, Elisabeth Rethberg and Bidu Sayao.

Those heard last year and returning for the 1941 season are Josephine Antoine, Rose Bampton, Douglas Beattie, Jussi Bjoerling, Karin Branzell, George Czaplicki, Richard Crooks, Dusolina Giannini, Helen Jepson, Frederick Jagel, Jan Kiepura, Dorothy Kirsten, Virgilio Lazzari, Giovanni Martinelli, Lauritz Melchior, James Melton, Grace Moore, Ada Paggi, Ezio Pinza, Lily Pons, Tito Schipa, Sonia Sharnova, and John Charles Thomas.

William Wymetal will be back this year as chief stage director. Emile Cooper will be a regular member of the conducting staff. Gennaro Papi of the Metropolitan has been engaged as guest conductor especially to direct "Daughter of the Regiment," which will be given with Lily Pons in the title role the first week of the Chicago season. Revivals scheduled, in addition to "Daughter of the Regiment" include "Lohengrin," "Otello," "Faust," "La Bohème," "Masked Ball," "Mignon," "Barber of Seville," and "Tales of Hoffman" the last-named to be given in English.

The 1941 repertoire further will include: "Aïda," "Madam Butterfly," "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Jewels of the Madonna," "Rigoletto," "Tannhäuser," "Tosca," "Traviata," and "Trovatore," as well as the following three operas in English: "Falstaff," "Martha," and "Hansel and Gretel."

The Littlefield Ballet has been named the official ballet for Chicago opera's 1941 season. The troupe will be headed by Catherine Littlefield, its founder.

'Father Takes a Wife'

"Father Takes a Wife," now at the Keith Boston, reintroducing Gloria Swanson to the screen, is a hilarious farce, crackling with quips from the collaborative machine of Dorothy and Herbert Fields, directed like a carnival by Jack Hively, and acted like a very gay party. The actors are Adolphe Menjou in one of those unmatchable capers of his; Miss Swanson with a bushel of zest; John Howard and Desi Arnaz; Helen Broderick, tossing glib lines like well-aimed quoits, and Florence Rice. There are others and they all do very well.

The story is topsy-turvy, through - the - looking - glass nonsense in which the husband, a gay fellow, asks his son's approval of a new marriage. The son is solemn and stuffy. So is the son's wife. But Mr. Senior marries Leslie Collier, the actress, with the grudging approval of Mr. and Mrs Junior. On the Senior's honeymoon, a Latin-American stowaway enters their lives with a very sad story and a very exasperating song, the entire verse and chorus of which is "La-la-la-la-la-etc." First the Seniors and then the Juniors fall out over the wives' interest in promoting the warbler's career.

But the whole thing is done as a lark and without any leering.

Plays Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—"Candle in the Wind." New play by Maxwell Anderson, presented under the joint auspices of the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company, starring Helen Hayes. Alfred Lunt directed the production and Jo Mielziner designed the settings. In the supporting cast are Stiano Braggiotti, Evelyn Varden, Leona Roberts, Minnie Dupree, Justina Wayne, John Wengraf, Robert Harrison, Knud Kruger, Lotte Lenya, Tonio Selwart, Stanley Jessup, and others. The play is the first of the subscription offerings of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society.

* * *

At the Majestic — "Native Son." Dramatization by Paul Green and Richard Wright of the latter's novel, produced by the Mercury Theater, under the direction of Orson Welles. Canada Lee heads a cast which includes John Berry and Patricia Palmer. The play was presented in New York last season

The Philharmonic Centenary

The Philharmonic - Symphony Society of New York will open its centennial season on Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at Carnegie Hall, with Leopold Stokowski conducting.

For the first concert of the orchestra's one hundredth season, Dr. Stokowski has chosen Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which was the feature of the Society's first concert on Dec. 7, 1842, at a time when John Tyler was President of the United States and Victoria Queen of England, and when the population of New York City was less than 400,000. The Philharmonic Society was founded in April, 1842.

* * *

Dr. Stokowski's complete program for the opening pair of concerts (Oct. 9-10) includes also Dr. Stokowski's transcriptions of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor and of the Andante from the Bach Violin Sonata in A minor; Henry Cowell's "Tales of Our Countryside" (first time in New York), and the Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan."

In the course of his remaining six concerts, Oct. 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, and 19, Dr. Stokowski will offer three more of the great standard symphonies: the Beethoven Seventh, the Brahms First, and the César Franck. He will also introduce to New York three more American works: the Folk Dance for Strings and Percussion from the "Folk Dance Symphony" of Roy Harris; the Symphony, "With Humor," of Paul Creston, and the American Symphonietta, "Guaracho," of Morton Gould. His own arrangement of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" and his Prelude based on a traditional melody, "Eine Feste Burg," also figure on these programs.

* * *

John Barbirolli will conduct the third and fourth weeks of the season, Bruno Walter the fifth and sixth, Arthur Rodzinski the seventh through the tenth, and Dimitri Mitropoulos the eleventh and twelfth. After the New Year Mr. Mitropoulos continues for another fortnight, to be followed by Fritz Busch, Serge Koussevitzky, and Eugene Goossens. John Barbirolli and Bruno Walter return again during the second half of the season. Walter Damrosch will conduct a pair of concerts on March 26 and 27.

During 1941-42 there will be, as usual, two series of Thursday evenings of 14 concerts each, two series of Friday afternoons of 14 concerts each, two series of seven Saturday evening concerts, and two series of 14 Sunday afternoon concerts—all at Carnegie Hall.

Under the direction of Rudolph Ganz there will be six Saturday morning Young People's Concerts at Carnegie Hall and three Monday afternoon concerts at the Town Hall.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Albert Wiggin collection. Exhibition of etchings by Anders Zorn. Through September.

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Fels-Lucien Galleries, 1046 Beacon Street—English landscapes and masters. Through Sept. 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General exhibition of paintings and sculptures by members of the guild.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits. XIX century English landscapes and rare early American furniture. Exhibition of personalized portrait sculpture by Peter Hayward.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Reopening today.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 6; closed Mondays. South American Silver, Bronze Baptismal Font, fifteenth century, North German; "Adoration of the Kings," marble relief—Hispano-Flemish, Mid-16th Century. New Accessions Gallery.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Center—Wash drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott. Pencil drawings by Henry H. Brooks. Through Oct. 15.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library (Art Gallery)—Exhibition of Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through September.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—New installations of Museum Accessions.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—"Candle in the Wind," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—"Hold On to Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:55, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew and Phillip Terry. 12:35, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "World Premiere." John Barrymore, Frances Farmer. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore—"Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 7, 10:15. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:39, 8:50.

Paramount—"The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew and Philip Terry. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:40. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:19, 10:05.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Father Takes a Wife," Gloria Swanson and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:31, 3:02, 5:33, 8:04, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 1:58, 4:29, 7, 9:31.

Scollay—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"American Sea Power," "Man the Enigma," "Hollywood Young Stars," "Phil Spitalny's Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Blondie in Society," 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix—"Making Munitions," "Information Please," "Strange Wills of History," "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra," "The Hayden Planetarium," "Joruneys in Tunisia," Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 9:37 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Wings in the Dark," Gary Grant, Myrna Loy. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—"Annapolis Farewell," 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Upton—"My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:25, 5, 8:15. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:50, 6:25, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. "Kiss the Boys Good-bye," Don Ameche. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Mr. Dynamite." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "The Black Cat." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Ekyptian: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dressed to Kill." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 2:45, 6:50, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50, 4:59, 8:08. "Kiss the Boys Good-bye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:36, 6:45, 9:54.

Cleveland Circle: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill." Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "The Roundup." Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

University: "Kiss the Boys Good-bye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Shining Victory," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "Angels With Broken Wings," 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:54, 7:54. "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:21, 9:21.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 3:01, 7, 9:47. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:52, 8:38.

Park: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:30 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 2:50, 9:12. "Hit the Road," with the "Dead End Kids." 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Shining Victory." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 2:30, 8:18. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Lillian Russell," Alice Faye and Edward Arnold. "Redhead." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the "East Side Kids." 2:15, 7, 10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Black Cat." 1:45 and 6:45.

Orpheum: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Sunset in Wyoming." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and R. Lane. 2:05, 6:45, 9:45. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:25, 8:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:15, 9:15. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. "Mail Train," Gordon Harvey.

Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Her First Romance," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Her First Romance," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "You're in the Army Now," Wallace Ford, Anne Lee. "Son of the Navy," Jean Parker, James Dunn. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

Central: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. "Convoy."

Strand: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Las Vegas Nights," Bert Wheeler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Under Age," Nan Grey and Alan Curtis. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Too Hot to Handle." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Behind the News." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Thieves Fall Out." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Mis-Behaving Husbands," Ralph Byrd, Esther Muir. Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and J. Carroll. 3:50, 8:10. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2:10, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

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National War Service Act May Influence N. H. L.—Successful Week-End Figures

Canadian Hockey Players Refused Passports to U. S.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 15 (CP)—The Manitoba Divisional Board under the National War Services act is of the opinion that hockey players subject to call-up for military training are top-notch material for the armed forces and should not play hockey when Canada is at war, Lt. Col. C. D. MacPherson, Divisional Registrar, said yesterday.

Colonel MacPherson said Manitoba hockey players, unmarried before July 15, 1940, would not be given approval of the board for passports entitling them to play hockey in the United States, but he said he did not think the ruling would apply to those married prior to July 15, 1940.

At Edmonton Dave MacKay, rookie defenceman with Chicago Black Hawks of the N. H. L. last season, said he will be unable to play with Chicago in the coming season because the Alberta War Services Board had rejected his request for a passport to play in the United States.

Certain Conditions

At Toronto Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders, Chairman of the Toronto District division of the National War Services Board, said his board is permitting young Canadian hockey players to go to United States under certain conditions.

The British Columbia War Services Board said it has received no passport applications from hockey players so far.

Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche, Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services in charge of the call-up of men for compulsory training, said in Ottawa there is no higher court to which the Winnipeg players could apply for permission to leave the country. He said the decision rests entirely wth the Manitoba board.

Considered Individually

Another official of the National War Services Department at Ottawa said each player would be considered individually by the Divisional Board under whose jurisdiction he fell.

In New York Maurice Podoloff, President of the American Hockey League, said the league was assured "that Canadians will not be forbidden to enter the United States."

On Friday Mr. Justice J. E. Adamson, Chairman of the Manitoba Divisional Board, refused passports to six hockey players seeking to play with professional teams in the United States. Later Mr. Justice Adamson said other applicants would be treated in the same manner and that the ruling "will affect all hockey players of military age in Manitoba who seek to enter the United States."

(Under the National War Services Act a man 21 to 45, unmarried or childless widower at July 15, 1940, is liable to military service.)

Six Refused

Mr. Justice Adamson told the six athletes Friday that Canada needs men and that they are the type who would make good soldiers. The players were Eddie Bruneteau, 21, and Billy Reay, 23, forwards with Omaha Knights last year in the American Association; Sammy Leavitt, 19, Hugh Millar, 20, and Johnny Arondus, 20, Winnipeg athletes who have been granted tryouts with Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, and Bob Whitelaw, 24, Detroit defenseman. Omaha is a Red Wing farm club.

If the other 12 Divisional Boards follow the policy of the Manitoba Board in refusing passport authority for men of military age then an undetermined number of Canadian athletes will be forced to remain in Canada this winter.

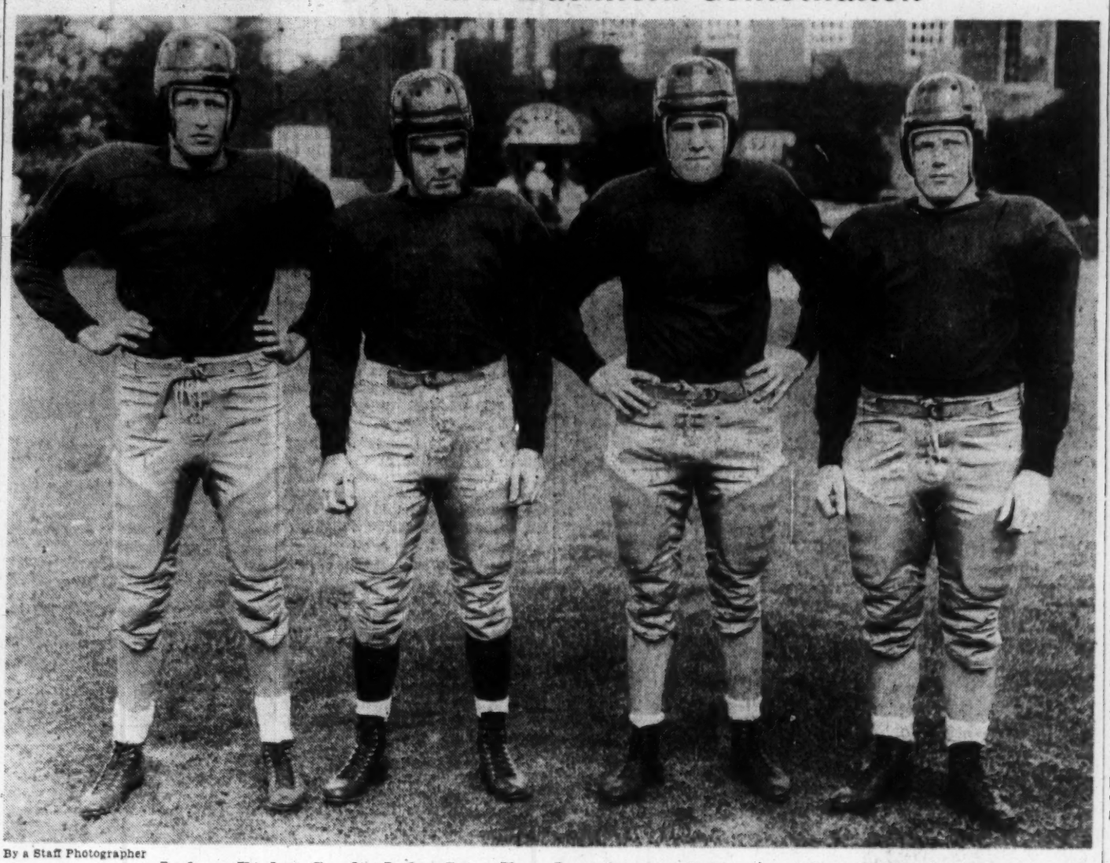
Adhere to Board

Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of N. W. S., said that in the case of players belonging to Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League "passport authority would have to be applied for in the same manner as in cases of players crossing the border to play in American cities, but their cases might be dealt with differently in view of the fact that their visits to United States would be of short duration."

President Frank Calder of the N. H. L. said following the league's semi-annual meeting here that "ours is not to reason why, but to follow any and all decisions of the National War Services." Delegates to the meeting refused to comment on Justice Adamson's decision.

It is believed that the American Hockey League and the Eastern Hockey League would be harder hit than any other league by any far-reaching ban on passports for hockey players of military age because of the large number of young players in these circuits.

Possible Harvard Backfield Combination



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Gordie Lyle, Capt. Fran Lee, George Heiden, and Don McNicol

This week and next will find Coach Dick Harlow experimenting with his backfield candidates to create a fast, hard-hitting, versatile group of players. The above group is only one of many combinations that will be given thorough trials before final decision. Lyle is listed here as the wingback, Lee will be a tailback, McNicol at full, and Heiden as blocking back.

Red Sox Move Closer To Second Place Clincher

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mathematically speaking—as Professor Moe Berg would say—it was rather a successful week end for our Red Sox. They virtually clinched second place in the American League, Jimmy Foxx went over the 100-runs-batted-in level for the 13th consecutive season, Ted Williams stayed at .409, Dick Newsome bagged victory No. 18, Charley "Broadway" Wagner notched No. 10 and the club equalled at six its longest winning streak of the year.

As they closed their Fenway Park series with the White Sox this afternoon, the Red Sox needed only six triumphs in their 11 remaining games, or a combination of their own wins and Chicago losses, to be certain of a second place finish.

Should Be Easy

This morning the locals had won 77, lost 66, as compared with Chicago's 73 and 72. Boston had 11 more contests; the White Sox 9. Therefore, if the Windy City team won all of its remaining nine engagements, the Red Sox could finish second by taking 6 out of 11. However, it should be simpler than that for Joe Cronin, as Chicago's chances of winning all nine dates are slim.

Despite the handicap of numerous bases on balls, Williams is hot on the trail of the triple offensive crown—batting, homers and runs batted in. Now that Charley Keller is out for the rest of the season, Joe Di Maggio is Ted's chief rival, and the Yankee slugger did nothing yesterday to better his position. Joe did not drive in a run in a double-header with the Tigers, leaving his total at 116. Williams picked up two and now has 113—or did prior to this afternoon's game with the White Sox.

Newsome's 18th

Williams should have no trouble at all holding his leads in batting and homers. His .409 figure, of course, is a country mile ahead of Cecil Travis and Di Maggio. At 34 homers, he is five ahead of his nearest active rival, Tommy Henrich of the Yankees. Keller, at 33, is no longer able to protect himself.

Dick Newsome, the blond right-hander with the North Carolina drawl, edged closer to the 20-win mark by beating the White Sox yesterday for the seventh time. It was his 16th complete game. If Joe Cronin gives his knuckleball specialist five days between starts, he will get two chances to reach his goal—against the Yankees here next Saturday and at Washington the following Thursday.

Deserves Increase

However, if the manager of the Red Sox wants to give Newsome every possible chance to reach 20, he could start him on Thursday of this week against the Indians, with only four days off—which should be enough. That would mean that Dick could go again at Washington a week from tomorrow and close out the season at Philadelphia the following Sunday, Sept. 28. But whether he does it or not, Newsome has had a grand year—easily his best in baseball—and deserves a substantial salary increase in 1942.

The same goes for Charley Wagner, who has won five games and dropped only one since the first week in August—a total of 10 for the year. Three of the 10 were shutouts. Few thought that Charley was that good a pitcher back in April, but he very definitely belongs in the future of the Fenway family.

* * *

Shorts . . . The largest crowd in two years—36,224—paid to see yesterday's twin bill at Fenway . . . Six full games out of sixth place in the National League, the Braves must content themselves with playing out the schedule and planning for another season . . . Dick Errickson broke his losing streak in the opener of the Sunday double bill at Chicago—his first win since July 23, also at Wrigley Field.

* * *

More than 200 friends and admirers attended a dinner at the Parker House last night in honor of "Uncle Jim" O'Leary, veteran baseball writer of The Boston Globe. . . . Foxx's 13th straight year at 100 or more runs batted in equals Lou Gehrig's record. . . . Babe Ruth also had 13, but not in succession. . . . Williams has 143 passes; Ruth's record is 170. . . . Johnny Cooney and Phil Masi returned to the Braves' line-up Sunday. . . . Lefty Grove Day will be observed at Philadelphia, Sept. 28. . . . Buddy Hassett has hit .429 on this final western trip. . . . Pete Fox played his first game since Sept. 4. . . . Foxx's grand slam homer was the eighth for the Red Sox. . . . Casey Stengel is using Rowell in the outfield. . . . Tabor and Dom Di Maggio are hitting again. . . . Ditto for Doerr. . . . No game in Boston tomorrow.

Talented Brown Senior Back May Reach Heights This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15—Eugene Coughlin, Brown's talented right-handed passer and left-footed kicker, has stopped being concerned about turning in his football togs to report for Army training camp. Classified in 1A under the Selective Service Act, the Augusta, Maine, senior has been notified that he was granted a six months' deferment.

In Friday's passing drill, Coughlin was hitting the bull's-eye with sharp passes that merited high praise from Head Coach J. Neil (Skip) Stahley. If Coughlin shows that he can pass as well under pressure as in practice, he will be a hard man to keep out of the first-string backfield.

Coughlin has been unfortunate and if he escapes this season, he should provide many thrills for the rooters with his right arm and left foot. Starring three years ago as a freshman passer, he impersonated Ronnie Cahill, great Holy Cross passing ace, on the scrubs in his sophomore year until a mishap ruined his chances of making the varsity. Besides Brown was well fortified in the passing department with Charlie Blount, and had a capable kicker in Bones Stepczyk.

Last season Coughlin played in several varsity games, and on one occasion got off a booming 70-yard punt that made the fans start checking up the unknown's name in their programs. Close followers of the Brown team were not in the least startled as they had long recognized the Maine boy's skill as a booter. Weakness on defense, along with the injury of his sophomore year, has held him back some.

This season Gene may come into his own as a real star, although right now he is playing back of the veteran fullback, Dick (Jake) High, and Bruce Remick, the Marblehead, Mass., sophomore who earned 12 letters at Marblehead High and two at Exeter. A hard worker, Coughlin is improving as a ball carrier, and has a good chance to end his college gridiron career in a blaze of glory. He worked with a lumber company Down East the past summer, and is in good shape. He stands an inch over six feet and scales 172.

Development of the Brown squad is being retarded by the coaches' necessity of going over a multitude of details with the players, correcting bad habits or changing their style of executing blocks, passing, kicking, ball handling and other maneuvers. The squad is working hard, however, which is the thing that encourages Stahley and his peppery assistants.

Local College Football Season Opens Saturday

The local college football season officially breaks into the sporting picture next Saturday afternoon when Boston College takes on little St. Anselm's at Alumni Field. The Eagles, who have been speeding up practice sessions under their new coach, Denny Myers, will be out to continue a winning streak that goes as far back as that Cotton Bowl game with Clemson in January, 1940. Clemson tagged the Bostonians one touchdown to a field goal.

Since that game, however, it has been a parade of victories. Under the smart coaching of Frank Leahy, now head mentor of Notre Dame, Boston College swept through last season without defeat and then went on to the Sugar Bowl last January to down mighty Tennessee, 19 to 13.

Victory Expected

There are some at the Heights today who eye this Saturday's game with St. Anselm's a bit on the cautious side. Victory is expected, yes, but mention that to the more conservative B. C. rooter and he'll go back to two years ago when the Hawks roared out of Manchester to play the Eagles to a standstill. The 60 minutes of furious play brought the Maroon and Gold a big cipher. While St. Anselm's didn't score either it was justly put down as a moral victory. But that year Ray McLean, now a hard running back for the professional Chicago Bears, was carrying the ball for the Hawks. No such star wears the St. Anselm's uniform today.

What of the Eagles this year? A secret practice session was held for them Saturday and all Coach Myers would say was that the boys knew their plays well. "All they need now," he added, "is to polish those plays up a bit." He paid special tribute to the defensive work of Tackle Gil Bouley, a 220 pounder, and Frank Maznicki, specialist in the place kicking department.

It will be another week before other local college elevens swing into action and two weeks before the big three, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, open their respective seasons. In fact, it will not be until the second Saturday in October that Harvard makes its 1941 debut at home as the Oct. 4 contest with Pennsylvania will be played at the latter's field.

Tempo Increased

The tempo in practice scrimmages among the local elevens will be increased this week as Boston University, Tufts, and Northeastern look toward their opening games. Also the coaches of these teams are fast making up their first elevens. Coach Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern already has decided definitely on six starting berths for the Huskies' opening game with Vermont. The boys who have made the grade are Capt. Joe Dias at tailback and Ed. Sakovitz at fullback, both veterans from last year. John Dillon of Everett has won one of the end posts, while a sophomore, Tad Krajewski of Dorchester, will hold down a tackle. Len Erickson has a mortgage on a guard position and Dick Grey is a certain starter at center.

Bowdoin is Tufts' first opponent at the Medford Oval and Coach Lewis Manly plans a series of scrimmages this week between his first two teams. It is quite likely that the team Coach Manly has been fielding as his first eleven will open for the Jumbos on Sept. 27. This has been made up of Howie Redgate and Warren Price at ends; George Mernick and Allan Sampson, tackles; George Sweeney and Tony Zullo, guards; Harvey Brooks, center; and Co-Capts. Art Harrison and Bob Rutter, Grant Curtis and John Manly, backs.

Pat Hanley, seasoned coach of Boston University, expressed satisfaction at the showing of his boys in a full game scrimmage Saturday afternoon. The Terriers don't officially open their season until Oct. 4 and that contest will be with Cincinnati, who downed the B. U. gridsters last year, 14 to 0. As Pat has plenty of time to prepare for this tilt he is bringing his boys along slowly.

Varied Offense

Other New England college elevens are stepping up practice sessions this week in preparation for their week-from-Saturday games. Dartmouth's "A" team presented their new coach, Tuss McLaughry, with a barrage of eight touchdowns last Saturday when the Green went through it's longest pre-season scrimmage. Displaying a varied offensive the Green backs ripped through fellow warriors for long gains. With Dartmouth's attack functioning consistently well at this time of the year Coach McLaughry plans to concentrate on defense for the game with Norwich, Sept. 27.

More sideline notes reveal that a scarcity of fullbacks and centers at Harvard has caused Coach Dick Harlow to move sophomores Wayne Johnson and Don McNicol to the fullback position and Lloyd Anderson, formerly a fullback, to center. . . . The Springfield College first string eleven downed the second team last Saturday, 24 to 6. . . . Norwich had the upper hand in a scoreless practice game with Williams . . . punting was featured by the Amherst eleven with Bobby Blood and Obed Slingerland trading long boots.

Runge Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—Louis J. Giffels, business manager of the Buffalo Bisons of the American Hockey League, has announced the sale of left-winger Paul Runge to the Philadelphia team.

Giffels also indicated the Bisons would start training at Hamilton, Ontario, on Oct. 6.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	418	118	171	34	112	.409
Cronin	488	94	156	13	94	.320
Fox	230	40	81	6	28	.413
Foxx	466	85	136	29	102	.292
Tabor	454	59	130	15	99	.286
Peacock	247	27	80	0	28	.283
Finney	464	79	131	3	50	.282
Di Maggio	572	117	166	7	66	.280
Doerr	463	66	129	16	81	.279
Pytlak	309	33	82	1	35	.266
Spence	198	22	47	2	26	.245
Newsome	213	26	48	2	16	.225
Flair	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Dudra	11	2	4	0	1	.364
Cooney	412	50	131	0	26	.318
Hassett	366	54	106	1	29	.290
West	442	62	121	2	64	.274
Rowell	443	47	121	5	54	.273
Moore	356	36	97	4	40	.272
Sisti	487	65	129	1	43	.265
Waner	307	38	81	2	41	.264
Gremp	73	7	18	0	10	.240
Miller	535	53	127	6	62	.237
Masi	134	15	36	3	17	.234
Demaree	128	20	30	1	13	.234
Berres	257	21	53	1	19	.206
Roberge	131	11	26	0	14	.198
Montgomery	31	4	10	0	4	.190

Red Sox

Yesterday

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	3	3	4	5	4	0	0
Finney rf	5	1	3	3	1	0	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	0	0	2	8	1
L Newsome ss	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Williams lf	3	1	2	3	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	1	4	11	0	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	2	4	3	0
Peacock c	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
H Newsome p	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	38	9	14	20	27	16	1
CHICAGO							
Hoag lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Kolloway 2b	5	1	3	6	0	0	0
Kuhel 1b	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Appling ss	4	1	2	3	2	1	0
Wright rf	4	0	3	4	2	0	0
Kennedy 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Krevitch cf	4	0	1	1	6	0	0
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Knickerbocker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyons p	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
†Solters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	2	13	18	24	6	1

*Batted for Tresh in ninth. †Batted for Lyons in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	—9
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Kolloway, Foxx 4, Tabor 2, Williams, Finney. Two-base hits, Appling, Wright, DiMaggio, Williams, Doerr. Home runs, Kolloway, Foxx. Sacrifice, Cronin. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Chicago 9, Boston 9. Base on balls, by Lyons 2. Struck out, by Lyons 2. Time, 1h. 44m. Umpires, Rommel, Basil, Passarella.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
DiMaggio cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Fox rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Finney rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	2	6	3	4	0
L Newsome ss	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	2	5	0	3	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	2	2	2	0
Pytlak c	3	0	0	2	7	0	0
Wagner p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	32	5	9	20	27	11	0
CHICAGO							
Kolloway 2b	5	0	2	2	0	2	0
Kuhel 1b	3	0	0	0	12	0	0
Chapman cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Appling ss	4	0	1	2	0	2	0
Wright rf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
Hoag lf	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Lodigiani 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Philley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turner c	3	0	1	1	6	0	0
†Solters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee p	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
‡Kreevich	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	10	12	24	8	1

*Batted for Lodigiani in ninth. †Batted for Turner in ninth. ‡Batted for Lee in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	—5
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Appling, Tabor 2, Cronin, Williams. Two-base hits, Appling, Lee Cronin, Doerr, Pytlak. Three-base hit, Williams. Home runs, Cronin, Tabor. Double plays, Kuhel (unassisted); Doerr, Cronin and Foxx (2). Left on base, Chicago 9, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Lee 3, by Wagner 2. Struck out, by Lee 3, by Wagner 4. Umpires, Basil, Passarella and Rommel. Time 1h. 45m. Attendance 36,244.

Braves

Yesterday

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Roberge 2b	5	0	0	0	3	4	0
Cooney cf	5	3	3	5	5	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	2	3	3	10	0	0
Moore lf-rf	5	0	4	4	1	1	1
Rowell rf-lb	4	1	3	6	1	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	1	1	0	4	0
Dudra 3b	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Berres c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Johnson p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	39	6	15	20	27	15	1
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	3	1	1	1	3	3	0
B Olsen cf	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Cavarretta cf	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Novikoff lf	3	0	1	2	1	1	0
Nicholson rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
McCullough c	4	0	2	2	7	2	0
Stringer 2b	3	0	1	2	2	3	0
Sturgeon ss	3	0	1	2	1	3	0
Erickson p	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
V Olsen p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raffensberger p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	10	14	27	12	0

*Batted for V. Olsen in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1—6
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Rowell 2, Moore 2, Miller, Hassett, Erickson, B. Olsen. Two-base hits, Rowell 3, Cooney 2, B. Olsen, Erickson, Stringer, Novikoff. Stolen bases, Miller, Berres. Double plays, Dudra, Roberge and Hassett; Miller, Berres and Hassett. Left on bases, Boston 7, Chicago 11. Base on balls, by Johnson 2, by Erickson 4, by V. Olsen. Struck out, by Johnson, by Errickson, by Erickson 5, by Raffensberger. Hits, off Johnson, 8 in 3 innings; off Erickson, 13 in 7⅓ innings; off Erickson, 3 in 6 innings; off V. Olsen, none in ⅔ inning; off Raffensberger, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Johnson (Nicholson). Wild pitches, Johnson, Erickson. Winning pitcher, Errickson; losing pitcher, Erickson. Umpires, Barlick, Ballanfant and Pinelli. Time, 2h. 45m.

Second Game

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
Cavarretta cf	5	2	3	4	1	0	0
Dallessandro lf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	5	1	2	3	12	0	0
Scheffing c	5	0	0	0	4	0	0
Stringer 2b	4	2	3	3	4	4	0
Merullo ss	3	0	1	1	3	3	0
Schmitz p	3	1	3	3	0	2	0
Totals	33	10	16	23	24	10	1
BOSTON							
Roberge 2b	4	0	2	3	2	2	1
Sisti, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	1	0
Hassett, 1b	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Moore, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rowell, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, ss	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Dudra, ss	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lamanna, cf	3	2	2	3	1	0	0
Masi, c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Hutchings, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson, p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Posedel, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	3	5	1	21	9	1

*Batted for Posedel in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	0	0	2	3	1	3	—	—	10
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3

(Called end 8th, darkness.)

Runs batted in, Moore, Masi, Roberge, Cavarretta 2, Hack 2, Merullo, Dahlgren 2, Schmitz 2. Two-base hits, Roberge, Lamanna, Stringer 2, Merullo, Dahlgren. Home run, Cavarretta. Stolen base, Sisti. Sacrifices, Schmitz, Dallessandro. Double play, Merullo and Dahlgren. Left on base, Boston 5, Chicago 11. Base on balls, by Hutchings 2, by Johnson 3, by Schmitz 3. Struck out, by Hutchings 2, by Johnson, by Schmitz 4. Hits, off Hutchings, 6 in 3 innings; off Johnson, 10 in 3 2-3 innings; off Posedel, 9 in 1-3 inning. Passed ball, Scheffing. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Time, 2h. 3h. Umpires, Ballanfant, Pinelli and Barlick. Attendance, 14,752.

North American Skeet Shoot At Gun Club in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LORDSHIP, Conn.—High-ranking skeet shots from all parts of the country will convene here Sept. 20 and 21 to shoot it out in the second annual North American skeet championships at the Remington Gun Club. More than 200 entries are expected.

The fall scatter-gun tourney, initiated last year at the request of the shooting fraternity, promises to rival Lordship's spring classic, the Great Eastern, in popularity. Last year's attendance featured top-flight competition, and present indications point to an even more imposing aggregation of talent this month, club officials said.

A new attraction this year will be the North American "Unknown Angle" championship. The quick-on-the-trigger event was introduced in the Great Eastern last June, and aroused so much interest that it will become a regular addition to the North American program.

Champion to Defend

The North American all-bore title-holder, Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., is expected to be on hand to defend his colors. Shaughnessy, slender 20-year-old collegian, who was shaded in his quest to retain his national crown at Indianapolis last month, will meet several formidable contenders, including H. Lutcher Brown, San Antonio, Texas, Great Eastern over-all champ, and Jackie Horton, runner-up in the 1940 North American.

Diana Bolling, pretty Greenwich sharpshooter who annexed last year's North American woman's title, will face stern competition from Mrs. M. C. Smyth of Aurora, Ohio, last year's second best; Mrs. I. Perry and Mrs. R. R. Bogie, both of Brooklyn, and Mrs. M. B. Orr of New York City. Other feminine target-busters looked for are Pat Laursen, the blonde Florida co-ed who has blasted her way to many national laurels; Mrs. Richard Burkhart of Noroton Bay, a Remington Gun Club member, and Mrs. Lloyd Bissell of Williamsville, N. Y.

Junior Titleholder

Bobby Cruickshank, Rochester, N. Y. youngster who holds the North American junior crown, is expected to defend it against a large field of freshmen challengers, including Bill Handy, of Bridgeport, Conn., who landed in second place in last fall's shoot and was barely edged out of top honors in the Great Eastern.

The crack Loantaka club of Orange, N. J., is the defending champion in the team events. Clubs expected to compete this year include the cadet combine of the U. S. Military Academy and the National Capital Skeet Club, Washington, D. C., Great Eastern titlists.

Golf Group Sets Annual Meeting

The Massachusetts Golf Association will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at the Winchester Country Club, it has been announced by A. O. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization.

Candidates for the executive offices will be presented for election by the Nominating Committee consisting of Raynor M. Gardiner, Chairman, The Country Club; John P. Carr, Winchester Country Club, and Howard Paul, Bear Hill Golf Club. Melville P. Merritt, Tedesco Country Club, has been nominated for President; Joseph M. Batchelder, Salem Country Club, and William O. Blaney, Brae Burn Country Club, Vice-Presidents; A. O. Barker, Cohasset Golf Club, Secretary-Treasurer, and Franklin King, Woods Hole Golf Club, Counsel.

An 18 hole handicap medal play tournament has been scheduled during the day for the delegates and officers of the Association. There will be appropriate prizes for the winners.

Bob Jones, Thomson On Winning Side

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Bobby Jones, the old master, with some valuable asistance from Jimmy Thomson, the Chicopee, Mass., siege gun, Saturday beat laughing boy Jimmy Demaret of Wee Burn and Dan Galgano of the home club, 3 and 2, in an 18-hole exhibition golf match at the Woodway Country Club.

The proceeds, contributed by the crowd of 3,500 went to the British Relief Fund and two Stamford hospitals. In addition, an auction of Jones' putter netted an additional $110.

Thompson, who posted a 69, two under part, contributed the most spectacular shots, bagging three birdies and two eagles, one of which was recorded on the 565-yard par 5 when his brassie wallop landed five feet from the pin. Jones (72), Demaret (73), and Galgano (77) each grabbed a couple of birds. The winners were two up at the turn.

World Series Seats

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Ed Barrow of the pennant winning New York Yankees announced that all out-of-town tickets for the World Series games at the Yankee Stadium will be mailed Sept. 23. All of the box seats have been sold but Barrow said plenty of reserved seats remain.

Pat Dengis Marathon

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15 (AP)—Don Heinecke, representing the Stonewall Democratic Club of Baltimore, won the Pat Dengis Memorial Marathon Saturday for the second straight year, legging the official marathon distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, in 2h. 48m. 12s.

Greater Boston Group Captures Tennis Laurels

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—A strong Metropolitan Boston doubles squad of four teams which lost only two out of 14 sets was sectional champion of the New England Lawn Tennis Association today by virtue of its shut-out victory over the Connecticut-Western Massachusetts combine.

With the teams of Sumner Rodman-Harrison Rowbotham and Paul Guibord-Albert Stitt stroking out the important victories, the Boston array defeated the Connecticut outfit, 4 to 0, yesterday at the Hartford Golf Club to win the new trophy donated by Joseph W. Thurston, president of the association.

The Rhode Island-Eastern Massachusetts squad, eliminated Saturday by Boston, also blanked the Vermont-New Hampshire-Maine delegation, previously defeated by Connecticut, in a consolation series.

The summaries:

Metropolitan Boston 4, Connecticut-Western Mass. 0.

Sumner Rodman and Harrison Rowbotham (MB) defeated Hobey Hyde and John Gow (C-WM), 6—3, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1.

Paul Guibord and Albert Stitt (MB) defeated Lee Wiley and A. L. Hopkins (C-WM), 8—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Albert Everts and Donald Manchester (MB) defeated Art and Doug Wright (C-WM), 6—0, 6—2, 8—6.

Ralph Ellis and J. B. Wilkinson (MB) defeated Everett Collins and John Lanning (C-WM), 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Rhode Island-Eastern Mass. 4, Vermont Hampshire-Maine 0.

Charles Swanson and Walter Austey (RI-EM) defeated Gerald Hall and Robert Foster (V-NH-M), 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

William Power and Bruce Daniels (RI-EM) defeated Paul DeBoer and Robert Jackson, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert Bowditch and Leland F. Remington (RI-EM) defeated Frank Sulloway and Sam Snider (V-NH-M) 6—4, 15—13, 6—3.

Philip McNeil and Jack Marinsky (RI-EM) defeated Albert Atkinson and John Amrol (V-NH-M) 6—0, 7—5, 6—2.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

National League

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
(Only game scheduled).

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Only games scheduled.)

Yes and No

Joe Gordon of the Yanks has hit a home run in every American League town—but not in the Cleveland ball park. His homer in Cleveland was hit at the municipal stadium against the Indians.

Sports Around the Hub

Hockey May Be Hit Hard This Year

Hockey promoters on this side of the Canadian border are visibly disturbed by the latest ruling out of Manitoba. Since the various professional leagues operating in the United States are dependent upon the Canadian hockey player, the edict out of Manitoba refusing six hockey players passports to play in the United States is a jolting blow.

Since the different divisional boards of

Courageous Struggle Between Cardinals and Dodgers for League Pennant Honors

National Rarely Presents Two Gamer Flag Contenders

By the Associated Press

It will be some time before baseball produces two gamer, more stouthearted teams than the pair now locked in battle for the National League championship. The fact is emphasized anew daily as the Dodgers and the Cards go into the final furious fortnight. If either of them intended to crack, yesterday offered a beautiful opportunity. Both contenders ran into superb pitching and both trailed at one time or another, but when the dust settled last night they both had won their games.

Warneke Wins

The St. Louis gang perhaps displayed the sterner fighting qualities in overcoming the Giants twice by scores of 1 to 0 and 6 to 5, the second tussle going 10 innings. Carl Hubbell, still a master craftsman, held them to three hits in the opener, but they put one with a Giant misplay to score and give the veteran Lon Warneke a richly deserved triumph.

They went into the ninth frame of the second game trailing by two runs, but they knocked Cliff Melton from the hill to tie it up and then won out in the 10th on an error by Dick Bartell with the sacks filled.

The double win enabled the Cards to reduce Brooklyn's lead to a game and a half, despite the Dodgers' hard-earned 7 to 5 victory over Cincinnati. The margin is certain to be changed one way or the other today, as the Cards take a rest while the Dodgers have another shot at the Reds.

Herman Homers

Billy Herman, veteran Brooklyn second sacker, knocked in the winning run for the second straight day when he poled a homer off Bucky Walters in the ninth to break a 5-5 deadlock. The previous day he had beaten the Cards 1 to 0 with a heroic double off Mort Cooper. And it is reported on good authority that the Dodgers paid only some such trifling sum as $12,000 for Herman when they got him from the Chicago Cubs early in the season.

The defeat nearly cost Cincinnati third place in the National Pittsburgh won its first game with the Phils 2 to 1 and appeared to have the nightcap sewed up until the Phils suddenly blasted loose for five runs in the ninth inning to win 6 to 3. A twin victory would have placed the Corsairs third, which is a nice spot to be in with the World Series split coming up.

Braves Split

The Chicago Cubs split a pair with the Boston Braves. The Braves blasted 15 hits to take the first 6 to 3, but absorbed a 10-3 licking in the second, mostly at the hands of Chicago's rookie pitcher, Johnny Schmitz.

Young Sid Hudson turned in the day's feature piece in the American League, yielding only four hits in pitching Washington to a 2-0 shutout over Detroit. He scored both runs, furthermore.

The Cleveland Indians hopped on Marv Breuer for five runs in the eighth inning to win the second game from the Yanks, 5 to 2, after losing the first 6 to 3 on George Selkirk's homer with two aboard.

The Boston Red Sox virtually clinched second place by taking a pair from Chicago, 9-2 and 5-2, and their great first-baseman, Jimmy Foxx, carved himself a hunk of baseball record by running his runs-batted-in total to 102. It marks the 13th year he has passed 100, tying the record held by Lou Gehrig.

St. Louis shoved the Philadelphia Athletics into the cellar by sweeping a double header 7-2 and 5-1.

Mangrum Takes Atlantic City Top Golf Prize

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15 (AP)—If confidence and a few good strokes are all that is needed to win golf tournaments, you'll probably be hearing a lot from now on about Lloyd Mangrum, the lithe lightweight from Monterey Park, Calif.

The 137-pound slugger came to Atlantic City the other day with the prediction that he'd walk off with top money in the first $5,000 Greater Atlantic City open tournament. He hit 1,000 in the prediction league, taking the lead with a seven-under-par 65 on the first round and never going above par as he wound up with 69-69-72 for a total of 275.

Ben Hogan, the year's leading money winner, and Vic Ghezzi tied for second with 281's. Jack Grout of Pittston, Pa., and Lawson Little of San Francisco were another stroke back while Denny Shute, Horton Smith and Tony Penna had 283's.

Mangrum has been making the major tournaments all summer without picking up much more than coffee and cake money. Yesterday's win was worth $1,200, plus the $500 Frank P. Gravatt silver bowl, and he still has the Henry Hurst tournament at Philadelphia next week end and the $5,000 Providence open a week later to bring up his total. Obviously, Mangrum has the strokes to win—and the way he lived up to his prediction this time may give him the confidence he needs.

Hogan, who finished in the money for the 56th consecutive tournament, brought his season's winnings to $15,983, some $5,000 more than Sam Snead. He also tightened his hold on the lead in the scoring for the P. G. A. Harry Vardon trophy with 484 points to Snead's 374.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	95	49	.660	
Boston	77	66	.538	17½
Chicago	73	72	.503	22½
Cleveland	70	72	.493	24
Detroit	69	74	.483	25½
St. Louis	63	77	.450	30
Washington	61	79	.436	32
Philadelphia	62	81	.434	32½

Results Sept. 13

Boston 7, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 5, New York 3.
Washington 6, Cleveland 5 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1.

Results Sept. 14

Washington 2, Detroit 0.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 9, Chicago 2.
Boston 5, Chicago 1.
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 5, New York 2.

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All-Star Hockey Contest Planned In Minor League

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—For the first time in its history, the American Hockey League will sponsor an All-Star game, President Maurice Podoloff announced Saturday.

At the league's annual schedule conference, he appointed John Harris (Pittsburgh), Louis Giffels (Buffalo), Al Sutphin (Cleveland) and Jacob Podoloff (New Haven) to a committee to work out the details.

The purpose of the game will be to raise funds for indigent and injured hockey players. Different from the set-up in baseball, the fans will be asked to join in the voting.

The league's season will open Oct. 29 at Cleveland, Philadelphia, New Haven and Indianapolis. While the schedule has not yet been fully approved, it provides for each club to play a three-game home-and-home series with its nine rivals and an extra game with one of them so as to complete is 56 game schedule.

The newly-admitted Washington club will open its season on home ice Oct. 30. Under a working agreement with the Montreal Canadiens of the National League, the club has bought six players and will borrow enough to complete its roster.

Earlier, President Podoloff declared that the effect of the war on hockey would not be appreciable. Though 90 per cent of the players are Canadian, he said, "We have been assured they will not be forbidden passage to the United States."

Those who attended were:

Providence—Louis Pierri; Buffalo—Louis Jacobs, Louis J. Giffels; Pittsburgh—James Balmer, John Harris, Larry Aurie; Washington—Joe Perrins; Hershey—John Sollenberger; Indianapolis—Dick Miller; Philadelphia—Peter Tyrrell, Danny Cox; Cleveland—Al Sutphin; New Haven—Jacob Podoloff; Springfield—Eddie Shore.

Grote of Ohio Wins With Muzzle Loader

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—W. F. Grote, Canton, Ohio, emerged yesterday as top sharpshooter of the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association's two-day shoot.

With marksmen from six states competing with rifles once used by backwoodsmen and the nation's pioneers, Grote captured four first prizes. He was closely pressed for honors by a fellow townsman. L. E. Ensign who won three.

Prize-winning targets were also turned in by wives of the two principal winners. Other successful shooters included C. T. Demport, Solvay; Dewey Bryant, Greenwood Mountain, Maine; William Wait, Jr., Hempstead, L. I., and W. P. Smith, Port Washington.

Now Ready to Cash In

Wide World

Presentation Scene in Women's Golf

Mrs. Betty Newell of California receives trophy, emblematic of the women's golf championship of the United States, from Harold W. Pierce, President of the United States Golf Association, after she defeated Helen Sigel at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Newell stated that she was interested in professional offers, now that she is titleholder.

Betty Newell Takes Women's National Title

By the Associated Press

The women's 1941 national golfing queen is going to have the shortest reign in history if she, the attractive and determined Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell of Long Beach, Calif., has any say about it.

She is determined to follow the example of Patty Berg, Helen Hicks and several other noted feminine golfers, and turn professional as soon as she is tendered a satisfactory offer.

May Abdicate

It is likely that Mrs. Newell, a bride of four months, will abdicate her throne this week, for she expects to break her homeward motor trip long enough to confer with the manufacturers of the equipment she used while defeating Helen Sigel of Philadelphia, 5 and 3, in Saturday's 36-hole title match at The Country Club.

As soon as she was presented with the championship trophy and the congratulations of the U. S. Golf Association's representatives, she surprised them by giving a determined reply to a routine query made to every new amateur sports titlist.

"Have you ever considered accepting a professional offer?" she was asked.

"I certainly have," she replied. "I am very receptive to a professional offer and I hope I can capitalize on this title as soon as possible. My husband Frank and I need a stake to start married life."

Mrs. Newell added that while she had not made a commitment before winning her title, she was confident there was an opening for her on one of the golf manufacturers' promotion staffs.

Determination

While fighting her way through the lower and more difficult bracket of the draw, Mrs. Newell impressed all who saw her perform with her impassiveness and determination. Whether she was up or down, and she appeared in grave danger of elimination while competing in the semifinals against Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., her facial muscles remained set.

The golfing writers hailed her as golf's first woman champion who plays that game in the same powerful and stoical fashion another famed Californian, Helen Wills Roark, did tennis.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	91	50	.645	
St. Louis	89	51	.636	1½
Cincinnati	76	63	.547	14
Pittsburgh	77	65	.542	14½
New York	64	74	.464	25½
Chicago	65	77	.458	26½
Boston	58	82	.414	32½
Philadelphia	40	98	.290	49½

Results Sept. 13

Pittsburgh 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 6, New York 4.

Results Sept. 14

Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 5.
St. Louis 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 6, New York 5 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Chicago 10, Boston 3.

Amby Schindler, former Trojan and All-Star game star, is still besieged with offers to play pro football, but prefers to teach school.

Dynamite, Done Up in Small Package, Describes Titlist

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dynamite, done up in a small package, is the best way to describe Mrs. Frank Newell (Betty Hicks), winner of the 1941 women's national golf championship. She packs a golfing punch far out of proportion to her five feet one inch frame, although it must be said that she is powerfully built, compared to her height and weight. Moreover, she is a combination of dynamite and dynamo. She spends hours upon hours on the practice area, both between and during tournaments, giving major attention to driving, but a whole lot to bunker play. She was supreme in both departments in the week's play at The Country Club, Brookline, whereby she became the first native Californian ever to win the women's national. Other girls with national aspirations should bear those items in mind.

The diminutive new champion, a picturesque little gal of most determined visage, and manners which might appear cocky if they were not so natural and constant, was by no means the longest hitter of the tournament, in spite of her pre-championship reputation as a long hitter. There were several in the event who can pass her off the tee, some of whom she played, others not. She was outdistanced by her fellow Californian, Clara Callender, in 11 of the 17 holes played in their match, leaving out the par-3's, the new champion out ahead in only three.

Out Hit Often

In her final with Helen Mae Sigel she was passed off the tee 12 times in the morning and 11 in the afternoon, as against three times that she was out ahead in the forenoon and twice in the 15 holes of the afternoon play. But here she was up against a girl who generally was rated as the longest hitter in the field, although it is the writer's opinion that the prodigious hitter of the lot was Eleanor Dudley of Chicago, who a couple of years ago become so flabbergasted by getting a hole-in-one during the qualifying round of the national that she upset her own game and failed to land a match play place by three strokes.

Lest there be any misleading inference that Mrs. Newell is not a long hitter, in these days when so many of the girls smite the ball for distances that amazed the onlookers during last week's championship play, let me hasten to add that nobody was outhitting the new champion to an extent that made any appreciable difference in their fortunes and that in many instances the difference in yardage was so slight that an official had to decide who was away.

Stayed on Fairway

Another potent point is it is a rarity for Mrs. Newell to be off the fairway on her drives and that means more than to hit a few yards further, but into trouble. A striking example of how little the long-hitting edge meant to Miss Sigel is found in an analysis of their play the first 11 holes of the morning and first six of the afternoon. In those 11 of the forenoon Miss Sigel was out ahead eight times off the tee, Mrs. Newell two, not counting the short seventh as a drive. But in the 11 holes, including the seventh, Mrs. Newell was inside on the approaches eight times and Miss Sigel three.

For the 18 holes of the morning Miss Sigel had the longer drives, Mrs. Newell three (short holes out); in the afternoon 15 holes, Miss Sigel ahead 11 times, Mrs. Newell two. On approaches, Mrs. Newell was inside nine times both in the morning and the afternoon, as against nine and six for Miss Sigel. There was just one short stretch in which the Philadelphia girl excelled in both departments. That was from the 12th through the 16th in the morning, in which Miss Sigel won two holes and reduced a lead of three down to one.

Utmost Confidence

From start to finish, Mrs. Newell played with the utmost confidence and the manner in which she reeled off the pars was a revelation to those onlookers who had not kept informed on what the women golfers can do with the clubs these days. The little Californian had that innate characteristic of true champions that makes amends for a wayward shot by following with a brilliant recovery, or making up on the green, with one putt, for an error getting there.

Reaching the turn in 37 in the morning, Mrs. Newell equalled women's par, notwithstanding three putts on one green, but at that she had a lead of only one up against her less experienced opponent, which was all she had at the end of her morning round of 77 that included a 6 on the home hole. The new champion's inspirational golf, however, came in the afternoon, when she stepped up to her first putt on the ninth green with two putts for a 35, or equal to men's par. Alas! She three-putted, for a 36. Miss Sigel was 39 herself, still putting up a grand but futile struggle. When the match finished, Mrs. Newell had 3, 4, 5 for a 74. No one who saw the match will deny that the odds were that she would not have done that well, for rounds of 77, 74 in a national final.

Extra-Hole Matches

Each of this year's finalists had to go beyond the regular home hole to win one match, which is the first time that has happened in women's national play since 1934, when both Virginia Van Wie and Helen Traung were so treated. For Miss Van Wie it was the only extra-hole match she had in the three consecutive championships which she won, and it was a Boston girl, Rosamond Vahey, who pressed her so hard, at Whitemarsh; just as a Boston girl, Mrs. Warren Beard, won herself national renown when she went to the turn in 34 against Mrs. Newell in last week's third round.

Miss Sigel's great effort last week was in recovering from five down to Dorothy Germain to a 21-hole victory in the third round, while Mrs. Newell's close call was when she squared her match at the home hole against Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., in the semifinals, and won at the first extra by getting home gloriously in two on the 430-yarder, winning with a 4. Truth to tell, Mrs. Newell might count herself fortunate that she had a long putt to win on the 18th, for she had been alternately stabbing or turning her putting blade on much shorter putts during the round. Here, however, she had an all-or-nothing putt long enough to hit the ball firmly, which she did to the queen's taste. She had counted Mrs. Page as her most respected opponent.

Mrs. Page, for her part, missed by the narrowest of margins of holing a longer putt on the home green, for the match, and she will give many a thought, in retrospect, as to whether she hadn't made a big mistake in not going for the home green on her second shot, even though Mrs. Newell, with one of her few weak drives of the tournament, short and in the rough, was well short of the racetrack in two.

The big surprises of the championship were the defeat of the defending champion, Betty Jameson, at the hands of Janet Younker, with her dazzling 34 home, and of Mrs. Russell C. Mann at the hands of Miss Marion Miley, whom she had defeated in six out of seven meetings in various tournaments.

Rude Reception for New Coaches in Pro Football

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Earle (Greasy) Neale and Big Bill Edwards, two highly successful college coaches, still were a bit dazed today by their rude reception in the National Football League.

Each made his competitive bow over the week end with almost identical results—crushing defeat by two of the most improved and powerful elevens in the 10-team circuit.

Neale, former backfield coach at Yale, saw the stream-lined New York Giants smear the first edition of his Philadlephia Eagles, 24 to 0, before 38,747 at Philadelphia Saturday night. Curly Lambeau's Green Bay Packers were no more hospitable to Edwards, rolling over his Detroit Lions, 23 to 0, yesterday afternoon. Edwards was signed by the Lions after a brilliant regime at Western Reserve

Three Field Goals

A home crowd of 16,734 saw the Packers begin their title bid in auspicious style although the Lions held them away from the goal line until the final period. However, field goals by Tiny Engebretsen, Clark Hinkle and Eddie Jankowski gave Green Bay a 9 to 0 lead. Cecil Isbell hit Don Hutson with a pass for one of the fourth-period touchdowns, and Tony Canadeo added the other on a short line plunge. Edwards' team aggregated only 133 yards by land and air, completing only four of 24 passes.

The Eagles, although soundly whipped, made a much better showing against the rejuvenated Giants, using the T-formation made famous by the Chicago Bears. Held to only 26 yards on the ground, the Eagles gained 144 yards on 14 pass completions out of 35 efforts. Neale's starting line-up included six rookies in the line and two in the backfield.

Ward Cuff headlined the New York attack, scoring a touchdown, kicking a field goal and three points after. Red McClain and Andy Marefos accounted for the other touchdowns before the huge crowd, largest ever to see a pro game in the Quaker City.

The Cleveland Rams, who a week ago defeated Pittsburgh, 17 to 14, in the only other league game played thus far, have a busy week ahead of them. Dutch Clark's air-minded machine plays the Chicago Cardinals at Comiskey Park Tuesday night and meets Green Bay at Milwaukee next Sunday when Philadelphia also plays at Pittsburgh and Detroit at Brooklyn.

Exhibition Games

The defending champion Chicago Bears continued to show their prowess in exhibition games. Last night the Bears walloped their farmhands, the Newark Bears of the American Association, 47 to 12, and last week scored a 14-to-9 win over Brooklyn and downed the Eastern All-Stars 23 to 6. In other exhibitions last week Brooklyn swamped the Churchill Independents at Springfield, Mass., 35 to 0; the Chicago Cards played a 21-21 tie with the Kenosha, Wis., Cardinals, and Washington Redskins downed Pinckert's All Stars, 30 to 0, at Los Angeles.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bob Feller pitched two-hit ball for 25th victory as Cleveland beat Athletics twice and took American League lead as Detroit lost.

Five Years Ago

Heaton Thomson, British amateur champion, Ross Somerville, Walter Emery, Reynolds Smith and Charley Yates eliminated in second-round upsets in U. S. amateur golf

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Atlantic City, N. J.—Lloyd Mangrum fires 69-72 on last two rounds to win Greater Atlantic City open golf tournament with 295, leading Ben Hogan and Vic Ghezzi by six strokes.

Austin, Texas—Paul Wearly, Marion, Ind., wins Class A and B professional titles and Jack Henckels, Fort Worth, Texas, takes Class A and C amateur events in national outboard motorboat races.

Youngstown, Ohio—Birmingham (Ala.) Acipcos retain National Amateur Baseball Federation championship, beating Dearborn, Mich., 6 to 2, in final of three-game series.

Detroit — South Bend, Ind., Bendix defeats Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to take men's title in amateur softball championships; Tulsa, Okla., Higgins Midgets win girls' championship.

Washington, D. C.—Roy Weatherly, Cleveland Indians' outfielder, assessed $100 fine and suspended indefinitely for failure to hustle.

Westbury, N. Y.—Gulf Stream, led by Mike Phipps, defeats Stewart Iglehart's Westbury team, 7-4, to reach finals of national polo tournament; Winston Guest's Pelicans beat Texas 9-7 in first-round match.

Brookline, Mass.—Betty Hicks Newell, Long Beach, Calif., whips Helen Sigel, Philadelphia, 5 and 3, in 36-hole final of women's national golf championship.

Baltimore—Jack (Pop) Cooper drives his speedboat Tops 3rd to victory in Maryland perpetual gold cup race at Star Spangled Banner Regatta.

West Tennis Team Wins Two-Day Meet

LOS ANGELES Sept. 15 (AP)—The West cinched the East-West championships at the Pacific Southwest tennis tourney yesterday, turning the program into a rout.

Entering the best four-out-of-seven event with a 3-1 margin as a result of Saturday's play, the West quickly grabbed two more.

Frankie Parker of Altadena, Calif., trimmed Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

Helen Wills Roark, Palos Verdes, and Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., outclassed Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York, and Bobby Riggs, Clinton, N. C., 6—3, 6—3.

The West made it six out of seven in the feature event of the day, Kramer and Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., defeating McNeill and Riggs, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Connie Mack Picks Yanks For Series

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 (AP)—Connie Mack doesn't care whether the Dodgers or the Cardinals win the National League pennant—he picks the Yankees to win the World Series.

What's more, the alert manager of the Athletics thinks the Series will last only five or six games.

Baseball's "Grand Old Gentleman" who was a veteran before most of the present-day ballplayers were born, added to his fame when he went out on a limb and predicted the collapse of the Yanks in 1940 after they had won four-straight pennants and won Series.

"Saw Something"

The Yanks walloped Cincinnati four straight in the Series of 1939, but it was in that very Series, Connie said, that he "saw something" that indicated the Yanks' downfall.

During the off season last winter Mack asserted the Yanks were the team to beat for the 1941 pennant. Hence his predictions carry more than added weight.

"Yes, I think it will be the Yanks," he declared. "Who can beat them? They have such power and pitching. The possible loss of Keller (Charley Keller, outfielder, who is expected to be out with a leg injury) will not be a blow as it might to other clubs. The Yanks have too much."

Nearer Five Games

Asked if he thought the Yanks might tend to ease up after winning the pennant so early in September and then find it hard to get back into shape, Connie smiled.

"Not by the way they're keeping going," he said. "They'll win the Series in five or six games, nearer five than six."

Aknusti to Meet Pelicans In Polo at Meadow Brook

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Aknusti, a team composed of three Gerry Brothers and George H. (Pete) Bostwick, will oppose Winston Guest and his Pelicans tomorrow on Hitchcock Field at the Meadow Brook Club to decide which will play the Gulf Stream four in the national open polo championship final next Sunday.

No matter which team wins, it's certain that no player with a handicap higher than nine goals will be in the final and only one of them.

The Pelicans, with Guest playing a brilliant game, whipped Texas 9-7 Saturday to enter the semifinals. Gulf Stream earned a place in the finals yesterday by routing Westbury 7 to 4. Those games brought about the elimination of America's two 10-goal stars. Cecil Smith played well for Texas, but he couldn't hold up his teammates as well as Guest, who was superb on defense and just as good as a feeder for Laddie Sanford, who scored five goals. Stewart Iglehart, the other 10-goal player, went down with Westbury before the superior team play of the Gulf Stream quartet, composed of Ben and Mike Phipps, Charley von Stade and Alan Corey.

Guest is handicapped at nine goals, so is Ebbie Gerry, who plays with his two brothers, Eddy and Henry, and Bostwick, Mike Phipps, highest ranked player on the Gulf Stream team, has only an eight-goal handicap.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 14

International League
(Semifinal Playoffs)
Montreal 4, Buffalo 3.

American Association
(Semifinal Playoffs)
Columbus 7, Kansas City 2 (Kansas City eliminated).
Louisville at Minneapolis, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 8-3, Sacramento 5-4.
San Diego 3-1, Oakland 0-4.
Seattle 4-8, San Francisco 1-2.
Los Angeles at Portland (2) rain.

Texas League
(Final Playoff)
Dallas 2, Tulsa 0.

Southern Association
(Final Playoff)
Nashville 8, Atlanta 4 (12 innings).

Eastern League
(Final Playoff)
Williamsport 2, Elmira 1.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	97	68	.588
Sacramento	97	72	.574
San Diego	95	72	.569
Hollywood	82	85	.491
Oakland	78	91	.462
San Francisco	77	92	.456
Los Angeles	76	91	.455
Portland	68	93	.422

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	230,060
1941 volume to date	98,207,235
1940 volume to date	147,473,925

Market Trend Irregular In Quiet Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Scattered favorites managed to acquire modest plus signs in today's stock market but many leaders loafed in narrow territory.

The tilt was slightly upward at the start. Gains ranged from fractions to a point or so for a brief interval. A little selling then appeared and, near the final hour, trends were indefiniate. Dealings slowed after the opening and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Wall street inclined to take a moderately optimistic view of international news, brokers said, but business and war problems still were sufficiently complex to cool the speculative impluse in many quarters.

Some bearish implications were seen in the reaction of recently bouyant commodities.

Among stocks Western Union, Postal Telegraph Preferred and Wilson & Co. edged into new high ground for the year. Better performers included Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Boeing, Glen Martin, Armour, Cudahy, Oliver Farm, Deere, and Montgomery Ward.

Eastman Kodak, Anaconda, U. S. Steel and Consolidated Edison were a bit backward.

In the curb support was given Bell Aircraft, Republic Aviation, Phoenix Securities and Pennroad.

Bond Trading Narrow

Cautious trading held bond prices to a narrow range today, with a considerable number of the domestic corporates a shade lower.

Speculative rail bonds were easier on the average and top-flight industrials were mixed toward the close.

Recently active Japanese Government loans were neglected, but Tokyo Electric 6s added more than a point. Also up major fractions to one or more were Cuba 5s (1904), Copenhagen 5s, and Yugoslav Bank 7s. Denmark 4½s were up more than 3 points.

U. S. Governments showed a tendency to give ground.

In the domestic list small declines were registered for such issues as Armour of Delaware 4s of '55, Southern Railway 4s, Pere Marquette 5s, Third Avenue Adjustment 5s, Firestone 3s, and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Unchanged to a little higher were Alleghany 5s of '49, American Telephone 3s, International Hydro Electric 6s, St. Paul 5s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s of '78 and Western Union 5s.

Aircraft Backlog Is Now $5,586,319,334

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Aviation News Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported today that the production assignment of the nation's aircraft industry doubled during the first seven months of 1941.

On Jan. 1, the committee said, the industry faced the job of building $2,831,665,159 worth of airplanes, a figure which some experts believed would tax the builders' capacity to the limit.

By Aug. 1 the total had risen to $5,586,319,334. During the January-August period the industry produced more than $700,000,000 worth of planes, bringing the total of new orders placed to about $3,450,000,000.

The committee said contracts awarded to Southern California aircraft manufacturers accounted for almost half of the national total of $5,586,319,334. The nine leading California airplane makers reported Aug. 1 backlogs totaling $2,462,636,608.

A. G. & E. Names New Top Unit Officials

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—New officers for three top sub-holding companies of Associated Gas & Electric Corporation have been announced as another step in the reorganization of the big utility concern.

Directors of N. Y.-Pa.- N. J. Utilities Company elected as president Willard L. Thorp, co-trustee of the A. G. E. Corporation, and at the same time named other officers. General Gas & Electric Corporation selected H. K. Halligan as vice-president, under Denis J. Driscoll, President of General Gas and co-trustee of A. G. E. Corporation. United Coach elected F. N. Polangin president and Arthur Cano vice-president.

A joint statement by Mr. Thorp and Mr. Driscoll said the administrative reorganization was designed to "establish more definite responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of the sub-holding companies, and as a further step to conform to the spirit and letter of the holding company act."

Stocks Generally Lower in London

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Stocks generally declined today ending a week-long rising trend. Market commentators described the downward movement as a technical adjustment.

Home rails were down about a half point at the close and South American rails also slipped, but the industrial list as a whole was fairly steady.

Oils were irregular. Although most British funds were steady, Indian bonds declined.

Profit-taking hit speculative kaffirs.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55	55	55	Sep13
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	43⅜	43⅛	43¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep12
5	3⅜	Alaska Jun (⅜)	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	Sep12
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep12
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¾	20½	20½	Sep 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	161½	161½	161½	Sep12
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	13	13	13	Sep 9
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	8	30	29½	30	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 8
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep12
10½	10	Am Lea pf 3½k	2	20	20	20	+1
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59	59	59	— ¾
19¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
41½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	— ¾
5¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	Sep12
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	34½	34½	34½	Sep12
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	82	81¾	82	+ ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ½
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅛	21	21	Sep13
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep12
122	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	112	112	112	Sep12
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7	7	7	Sep 9
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	22	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	*6	18¼	18	18	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Tid	8	1⅝	1½	1½	Sep11
6½	3⅜	Am European	1	6¾	6	6	Ag 12
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	2	1	1	1	Sep13
22	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	16	22¾	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
26½	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	31	27⅛	26	27	+1¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	3	37¼	37	37	— ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep11
44¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	14	48	48	48	
2⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
28½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	8	27¾	27¾	27¾	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	3	13	13	13	— ⅜
85¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	11	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¾
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Am M & Metal	18	5⅛	5	5	
21⅞	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	33¼	33	33¼	Sep12
38	29	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	3	29¼	28¾	28¾	—1
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	19	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	14¾	14¼	14¼	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R 13½g	7	43¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	5	154	154	154	Sep11
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	— ½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	Sep 3
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
21⅜	15	Am Sug R (1g)	6	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
93¾	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	15	154⅝	154⅜	154⅝	+ ½
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	70	70	Sep11
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	— ½
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	23	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
116¾	114½	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	114⅜	114½	114½	— ⅜
7¼	⅝	Am Water Wks	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	Sep11
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	80¼	80	80¼	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	6	5¾	5¾	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11½g)	18	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	17	17	17	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep13
33	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	3	33⅞	33	33	+ ½
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	110½	111	
5½	⅝	Armour (1)	168	5½	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	8	68¼	67¼	67½	+ ½
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	3	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	Sep10
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep11
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	32	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
88	49½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	Sep13
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅜	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅜
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	5	27⅜	27	27	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
28⅛	13½	Ati Coast Line	28	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
32¼	13½	Ati G&W Indies	2	31½	31½	31½	
46	16½	Ati G&W pf 2½g	7	46½	46	46½	+ ½
24¼	18½	Ati Refining (1)	19	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 9
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	7	7	7	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	Sep 8
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep11
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
27⅛	13⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	243	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛

B

19	12½	Bald Looco ct	12	15⅜	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8½		Bangor & Ar	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep13
12¾	7	Barber As (½e)	35	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (½g)	1	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	21	21	21	Sep13
31⅜	25⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep11
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep10
104½	103	Beat pt ww (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Sep10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pt xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beid-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	7	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	
20⅜	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep13
57	39	Benef Ind pf 2½	3	54½	53½	54½	+ 1⅛
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	10	68¼	68	68	
131½	120⅜	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Sep13
31⅞	20¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¾
20⅞	16½	Black & Decker(.3	3	23	22¾	23	Sep13
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	8	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep13
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	26	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	4	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	Sep13
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	2	21⅛	21	21	
20⅝	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	*1	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 9
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31	30¾	31	+ ½
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 3ag	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	10	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	24	Briggs & St 2½g	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Sep12
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	Sep13
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep12
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	Sep13
23½	18⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	Sep13
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
5⅛	3½	Budd Mig	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep12
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
34⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55½	55	55½	Sep12
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	14	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	Sep12
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10	10	10	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛

C

22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	23	22⅞	23	+ ½
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1⅛	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
7¼	4½	Calumet&H(¾g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep12
17⅜	10⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	5	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
5¼	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	3	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 9
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
84	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	86½	85½	85½	—1⅝
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	*1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
22⅝	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep11
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	3	12¾	12½	12½	Sep13
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep11
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100	100	100	Sep10
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep13
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	5½	5½	5½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1	Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep12
10⅜	3½	Chi Great W pf	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep13
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
14½	10¾	Chicasha (1)	9	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
3	1½	Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	21	57¼	56¾	56¾	
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep13
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	4	3½	3½	3½	
40½	10¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	2	36	36	36	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	43½	42½	42¾	— ¼
30⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	7	101	100½	101	Sep11
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep12
15⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	— ⅜
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	16	15⅜	15⅜	Sep13
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
82⅛	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	Sep13
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	11	7½	6¾	7¼	Sep12
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	Sep10
8⅝	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep11
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	16	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
104	99¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 8
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	106	106	106	Sep11
11⅞	8¾	Comi Solv (½g)	7	11	10⅞	11	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	18	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	64½	63⅜	64½	+ ⅛
30⅛	24½	Com Edis (1.80)	33	25⅜	25½	25½	
4		Conde Nast(¾g)	7	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
18¾	11	Congoleum (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	13	47½	46	46	— ⅞
25⅞	14⅜	Cons Cig (1¾e)	9	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
81⅛	58¾	Cons Cop (½g)	14	78⅜	77⅜	77⅜	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	42	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	13	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¾
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep12
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	12	2½	2½	2½	Sep11
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (1¼)	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	4⅛	4¼	4¼	Sep12
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25	25	25	— ¾
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep11
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
108	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	108¼	106	108¼	+ ¼
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	9	37	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep11
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	45	45	45	
4½	2⅝	Cont Motors	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	14	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 5
13		Cop'weld S (.60g)	12	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	A'g 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	52¾	51½	52½	— ¼
4½	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅞	⅞	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep12
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	17½	17¾	17½	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep11
9	4¾	Crosley Corp	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 9
27⅝	19⅜	Crown C&S(½g)	10	24½	23½	24	Sep11
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	44	44	44	+ ½
15⅜	11½	Crown Zel (1g)	1	14	14	14	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	5	40¼	40	40	
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	87	87	87	
8½	3½

Commerce and Finance

More Steel Now Seen for Nondefense Users Than Anticipated

Business and Industry

Wages, Profits Ceilings Asked By Policy Body

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association said that the imposition of a ceiling on prices requires a similar limit on wages and profits.

In a study of defense economy in the United States, the private research organization said that the Government was striving "to control prices for consumers' goods, but its efforts are unlikely to succeed if consumer income derived from wages and business continues to rise."

The defense program, the report contended, "should not be considered simply in the light of opportunities for higher profits and wages. The country is now entering a stage in its preparations in which an increase in the output of war materials can be achieved only at the expense of civilian production."

The report also asserted that the solution of the labor problem in relation to the defense program "may prove impossible unless the Government clearly defines its policies relating to wages, hours, the closed shop, profits and similar questions."

Both labor and management, the report said, "must be brought to a full realization of the stakes in this war."

Of proposals to curb strikes by legislation, the association said: "Industrial peace is likely to be more solid and permanent if obtained through voluntary co-operation of labor and management."

Although the report discounted some criticisms directed at the National Defense Mediation Board, the association said the agency "has in practice confused mediation and arbitration." Its recommendations in many cases "constitute compulsory arbitration, particularly since they may be enforced by Government seizure of the strike-bound plant," the association said. It added that it was difficult for parties in a labor dispute to be completely frank with "mediators who may later pronounce an arbitral judgment."

Coincidentally, the National Labor Relations Board announced a change in procedure which it said would "expedite consideration of cases" by eliminating an average 10-day interval between the date of issuance of an intermediate report by a trial examiner and its transfer to the board. Under previous procedure such reports were sent to regional offices first; now they will be handed to the board's chief trial examiner and copies mailed to the regional offices.

Advertising Club Cancels Address Of Isolationist Senator

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The scheduled address of Senator Robert R. Reynolds, (D) of North Carolina, before the Advertising Club of Newark on September 24 was cancelled because of the belief, club president Herbert S. Waters said, that Senator Reynolds' talk might be in "conflict with the national defense program."

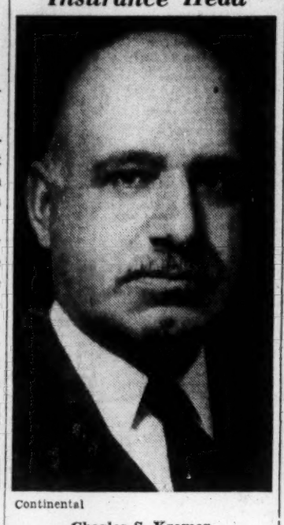
Mr. Waters said the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee was booked to speak many months ago. "At that time, the club directors felt that, regardless of the Senator's decidedly isolationist position, the Advertising Club should continue its policy of listening to both sides of every question.

"However, because of the recent Nazi sea incidents, and the recent, clearly defined speech of President Roosevelt, we feel now that Senator Reynolds' talk might be in definite conflict with the national defense program."

Mr. Walters said the withdrawal was "in no sense an indictment of the eminent Senator. He is entitled, by the Constitution of the United States, to express whatever viewpoints he chooses to indorse. Nevertheless, I feel sure that the people of New Jersey, one of the 13 original states of this country, are 100 per cent against Hitler and, in my opinion, are solidly opposed to the views expressed by Senator Reynolds."

Mr. Waters said Robert St. John, former Associated Press war correspondent, had been substituted as a speaker.

Insurance Head



Continental

Charles S. Kremer

Elected President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to succeed the late Richard M. Bissell. Mr. Kremer, who has been with the firm since 1910, is President of the Factory Insurance Association.

Priority Forms Reveal Large Steel Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—While steel mills still have more orders than they can handle due largely to the recent wave of anticipatory buying and uncertainties facing nondefense companies, steel inquiry in general continues light, according to the magazine Steel. Mandatory priorities, the report states, have had the tendency to lessen efforts to get steel until the consumer can obtain defense work.

"Opinion is growing," the magazine continued, "that application of steel priorities will reveal that defense needs require considerably less proportion of output than has been thought. Filing of priority forms is having the effect of wiping considerable duplicate tonnage off books and existence of some large inventory is revealed, both tending toward better distribution.

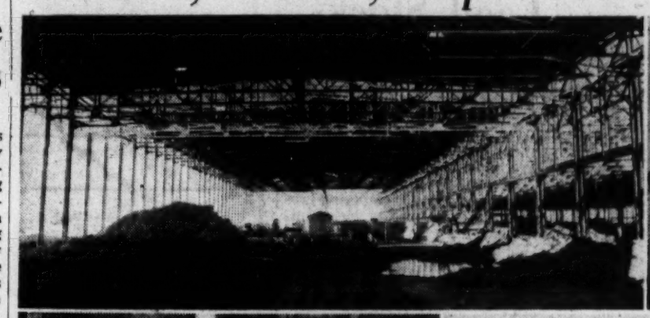
"Some mills with diversified production have completed scheduling September tonnage and find total priority orders will require only 40 to 60 per cent of production. This leaves considerable margin for shipment to nondefense users.

Scrap continues scarce and melters are seeking larger supplies wherever they are available. Most consumers and suppliers are adhering to ceiling prices but reports are heard of violations, especially in the East. Some observers believe the price maximum will break down again as scarcity continues.

Operations in steel mills last week regained the ½-point lost the preceding week, returning to 96½ per cent of capacity. Detroit advanced 8 points, to 94 per cent; Pittsburgh, 1 point, to 99, and Youngstown, 2 points to 98. Cleveland lost 3 points, to 92. Rates were unchanged, as follows: Chicago 101, Eastern Pennsylvania 95, Buffalo 90, Birmingham 95, Cincinnati 89, St. Louis 98, Wheeling 94 and New England 90.

Composites are frozen at $56.60 for finished steel, $38.15 for iron and steel and $19.16 for steelworks scrap.

Bombers, Trainees, 'Jeeps'—All Vital to Auto Maker Ford



Wide World

Upper left: New $47,000,000 bomber plant which is being built by the Ford Motor Company at Willow Run, near Ypsilanti, Mich. Upper right: Henry and Edsel Ford, motor magnates, at a barbecue luncheon during their visit last week to the site of the new Willow Run bomber plant. Seated, left to right, are: Henry Ford, H. C. Doss, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Company; Edsel Ford, and Charles E. Sorenson, Vice-President and Production Manager of the Ford company. Lower left: Some of the trainees at the Ford plant. These men attend classes in ship construction given at the United States Naval School erected on the grounds of Ford Motor. Lower right: One of the "midget" Army reconnaissance cars, or "jeeps," made by Ford, shown with all "feet" off the ground.

Exporters See Curbs Hurting African Mart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Import restrictions and a list of proscribed goods, chiefly luxuries, that went into effect today on the order of the Union of South Africa will greatly curtail trade between the United States and that country, which has doubled since the war began, according to exporters here. It was announced from Pretoria, South African capital, the last of the British dominions to take such action, that goods not already in transit from non-sterling countries will not be allowed to enter that country without a permit from the government.

J. A. Sigruhn, commercial attache of the South African ministry in Washington, characterized the restrictions as "one of those war measures which all countries have found it necessary to take."

While these officials declined to give reasons for the restrictions pending clarification from Pretoria, business men here held that the primary reason for the Union's action was to conserve shipping space and dollar exchange.

Manufacturers of automobiles, machinery and ready-to-wear goods are the hardest hit by the restrictions. Under the new regulations a "certificate of essentiality" will have to be obtained by the South African importer for exports and when the order has been made up, the goods will have to be subject to shipping priority as fixed by the South African purchasing commission.

Department of Commerce figures placed exports from the United States to South Africa during the first six months of this year, exclusive of war goods, at $76,966,000, or almost as much as for the 12 months of the last prewar year, 1938. During the same period imports from South Africa, mainly manganese and chrome, reached $22,000,000, more than double the figure for the whole of 1938.

The prohibited list aggregates about 2 per cent of total American exports to the Union, but may be only a forerunner of others that might slice even more deeply into the export market, it was said.

Among the proscribed goods are baking powder, biscuits, cakes, pastry, caviar, lobster, anchovies, fish paste, macaroni, meats, sugar, vegetables, save sweet corn, beans and peas, alcholic beverages, cigarettes and tobacco, luggage, metal furniture, vacuum cleaners, candles, polishes, soap, phonographs, jewelry and fireworks.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable October 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., September 22, 1941.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.
September 12, 1941.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market sagged further last week on the usual small volume. The airplane shares continued their sharp advance into the middle of the week, then joined the decline. The sugar stocks went through about the same course. Oils were strong on easing of the tension in the Atlantic seaboard gasoline inquiry. Telephone and Western Union were up on both improved earnings and merger prospects, though labor fears will probably continue to block it.

There was some digging around here and there for stocks as inflation hedges, and considerable interest in the revived proposal to authorize New York—chartered life insurance companies to buy common stocks. The sinking in the Iceland sea and the President's message left the market cold, but Secretary Henry Morgenthau's remarks knocked down both high-grade bonds and commodities.

Treasury Flush With Cash

Government bonds joined the decline in other high-grades as Secretary Morgenthau seemed to indicate he had withdrawn his opposition to the Reserve Board's desire to put the brake on inflation in the time-honored way by tightening the money market. The general assumption seems to be that Mr. Morgenthau took this stand because of the current position of the Treasury, which is so flush with cash funds as a result of the heavy sales of tax anticipation notes, defense bonds, Old Age and Survivors' Trust fund notes, and so on that it was able to pass the September 15 quarterly financing date without any financing and now, except for minor financing for the RFC and CCC, has little need for money until December 15.

Apparently the FRB has in mind considerably more than a mere notching up of reserve requirements to the final permissible peak, which would cut excess reserves by $1,000,000,000, most of which would come out of New York City banks. Presumably the FRB feels that if it doesn't show its intentions by such an act Congress won't be very likely to give it the further power it wants.

The business indices have apparently yielded at last to "priorities unemployment" and levelled off. Against a level of round 162 on the FRB index for August, a September average of 160 is now predicted. Automobile production has considerable to do with this; it was exceptionally and unseasonally high for August, and so cannot possibly make the usual seasonal rise in September.

Retail Sales Boom Eases

The Reserve Board has made another adjustment in its index for charged conditions, but reports that it is technically inadvisable to make new indices, one for civilian and one for armament industries. There are too many industries in between. Meantime the August boom in retail sales seems to have quieted down, and "fright buying" induced by the silk stocking shortage and the price-control or "inflation" bill has temporarily subsided. The 40-50 per cent increases shown in August would be difficult now because last September there was quite a pick-up in retail sales.

Steel operations are below capacity due to shortage of scrap, and the whole problem of OPA's ceilings on waste and scrap products seems to be approaching a crisis. One cause of the lag in automobile production is that the industry is quietly pulling out machines from its assembly lines for use in its new defense plants. There is criticism that the industry didn't cut out enough bright parts in the 1942 models, and virtually "new models" are now talked for December which will look considerably more somber than anything seen in automobile models for many years.

Commodities in Limelight

The really big market action of the week was in commodities. If anything, the rise is getting sharper, though still largely confined to crops on top of a still shorter cotton system. A shortage of long staple cotton now appears and premiums lengthen as the CCC began combing its files for the location of its longest cotton.

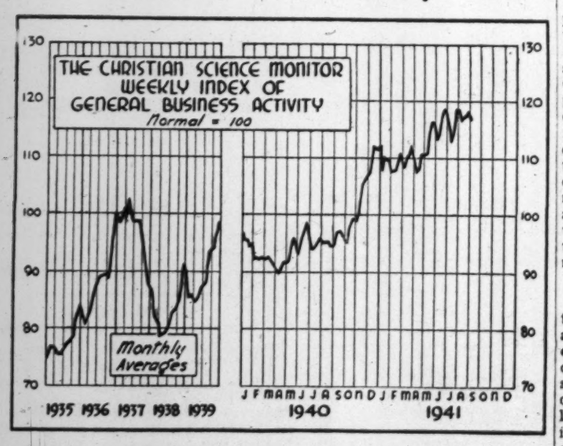
Soy beans were a feature of the market, shooting up the trading limit on two days as the force of the current fats-oils shortage concentrated on this fastest growing item of American agriculture.

Secretary Claude Wickard's schedule of 1942 scope had few surprises but helped prices up. The reaction from Secretary Henry Morgenthau's forthright attack on farm prices caught the markets vulnerable after a long advance, but did not last long. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange had the busiest day in 21 years on the rise in lend-lease farm products. Textile markets are still awaiting the carded yarn ceiling, worried by a nearly 2½ cent rise in cotton in the last three weeks.

The Reserve Board's bulletin argues that this year's $2,000,000 decline in excess reserves to date is apparently due to temporary causes. This depressed high grade bonds, but the reserve seems to be straining the points slightly to build a cause for cutting reserves. The "temporary" factors were increased Treasury balances, which really seemed to have come to stay, and the phenomenal increase of money in circulation. But this seems due to changed social habits not peculiar to the United States. Circulation is up similarly in Britain, France, Germany and Japan.

The stock market did not seem worried by Jesse Jones' recommendation to further sales of British securities. There will apparently be no change in war risk insurance rates. New defense rulings, likely to curb inventory accumulation by either defense or civilian industries seems likely in a few months to terminate the recent shortage rise in bank's commercial loans.

Monitor Index of Business Declines in Holiday Week



Following three successive weekly advances, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity turned downward in the opening week of September. The decline canceled almost all of the previous gains and carried the index to 116.8 (prel.) for the week ended Sept. 6, compared with 118.3 a week earlier and 94.7 for the week ended Sept. 7, 1940.

Declines in each of the three components of the index exceeded expectations for a holiday letdown. Miscellaneous freight carloadings which have been rising almost steadily in recent weeks to the highest level in nearly 11 years, led the declines for the holiday week.

Production of electricity lost all of the gain of the previous week and on adjusted basis was lower than at any time since early July.

Bank debits outside New York City continued their somewhat irregular sidewise movement of recent weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Sep 6, 1941	Aug 30, 1941	Sep 7, 1940
Combined index	116.8	118.3	94.7
Bk debits outside NYC	123.6	124.0	91.6
Elec power production	111.9	112.7	99.4
Misc carloadings	115.0	118.3	93.2

*Preliminary.

Installment Buying Decline Disturbs Furniture Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15—Merchants and store officials from all parts of the eastern seaboard and mid-west attending the eastern conventions of the National Retail Furniture Association today were concerned by the mistaken public impression that installment buying had been stopped.

It was disclosed that furniture sales during September had dropped way below seasonal expectations, being only slightly better than last September, while August business was about 25 per cent above the corresponding month of 1940.

W. J. Cheyney, of New York, association vice-president, estimated that it would cost "hundreds of thousands of dollars" to correct the situation.

"Sales have dropped tremendously since September 1," he said, "every dealer from New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Ga., Portland, Maine, and elsewhere tells me the same thing."

According to Mr. Cheyney, the public has the erroneous idea that installment selling has stopped. He said that in Philadelphia it was intended to insert large full spread advertisements in newspapers informing the public of the true facts and that the same procedure would be followed in New York.

The Federal Reserve Bank restrictions affect only about 10 per cent of retail installment sales in the furniture business, he added.

Gold Imports Off Sharply From 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports totaled $36,979,448 in August, a decrease of $175,000 from July and $315,000,000 below the receipts in August a year ago.

The Commerce Department, reporting these figures, said the principal shipments last month were $10,845,000 from Canada, $6,742,000 from Australia and $5,098,000 from The Philippines.

Silver imports totaled $3,560,942, which was a decrease of $1,125,114 from July. The principal sellers of silver were Mexico, which sent in $2,091,000 and Canada, with $575,868.

Gold exports amounted to only $6,090 in August, less than half of the July shipments, while silver exports totaled $207,497, a decrease of $145,816 from July.

Efficiency, Philanthropy Mark Ford Defense Activity

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Bombers, airplane motors, farm camps for underprivileged boys, and automobiles—Henry Ford deals in them all.

The camps, where needy sons of disabled world war veterans are given an opportunity to learn and earn and grow, express Mr. Ford's earnest wish to help others help themselves. The bombers, which will soon come rolling out of the huge plant springing up in the fields near here, right across the road from one of these boys' camps, represent his willingness to go "all out" to co-operate in the defense program.

The automobiles of course still are, as they have been since those early days in the little shop on Bagley Street, his chief interest. Good bombers and airplane engines, good boys growing into good men, and good automobiles. That tells the story of Ford activities today, carried on by Henry Ford, founder, and his son Edsel, president, of the Ford Motor Company. Newspapermen brought here the other day for a preview of the 1942 model cars, saw something also of these other parts of the picture.

New Bomber Plant

Like the Ford River Rouge plant, the largest industrial unit in the world, the bomber factory, still largely a skeleton of steel, is an overwhelmingly enormous thing. To begin with, H. C. Doss, Ford General Sales Manager, told us its cost totals $47,000,000, which incidentally is all Ford money—though they say little about that here. It will extend, when completed, 1,280 feet in one direction, 3,200 feet in the other. Including the airport, now taking shape alongside it, the project will cover 975 acres.

When it goes into production next spring—ground was broken only in March of this year—it will start out to produce $480,000,000 worth of four-engined Consolidated bombers, and sub-assemblies and parts. This means 800 completed bombers and parts for 1,200 more. That order, though, is probably just a "starter."

And consider this one item: at peak production this plant will provide jobs for 40,000 men.

Then over near the Rouge plant, on a spot that but a few months ago was a parking lot, huge 1,850-2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney 18-cylinder, double row, air-cooled airplane engines already are coming off the assembly lines. This plant cost $37,000,000, has a total floor area of 1,363,659 square feet, and at peak of production will make some 40 of these mechanical tornadoes every day. Here more than 17,000 men will find jobs.

Efficient Mechanism

But even at this engine plant you can't get away from the Ford philanthropic touch. For as a part of the physical structure and of the personnel set-up of this factory is a naval aircraft apprentice school, established by Mr. Ford on his own initiative to give enlisted men in the U. S. Navy theoretical and practical training in skilled mechanical crafts. The 1,500 trainees now at their desks and machines in this project are housed in barracks provided by Mr. Ford and supervised by the Navy. The students spend eight hours a week in classes, 32 hours in actual shop work, some of the rest of the time in learning to be good sailors.

They look highly satisfied with their lot. Ford's long experience in making automobiles doesn't mean, of course, that the organization has been able to turn right around and start out making airplanes just as if it had always done that, but it does mean that the same tireless effort, the same precision, the same impatience with imperfection, goes into the making of these engines as in the making of passenger automobiles.

Ford also is making trucks for the army, including those funny little bug-like cars affectionately called "jeeps."

Meanwhile, as has been the case with other car makers here during this period of introduction of new models, the 1942 versions of the motor car were shown almost as an after-thought or by-product. In fact Mr. Doss did refer to them facetiously as "by-products." But it is very necessary not to conclude from this that these cars are not better than they've ever been.

They are better. They're more attractive. They're more comfortable. They're more efficient, and they're more economical. The story of substitute materials is a story in itself but it's enough to say that the new Ford cars are as much better than the 1941 cars, as those were better than the 1940 models.

All are wider, lower and more powerful. By wider we mean the tread, the width between the wheels. That makes, they say, for easier riding.

The design changes are not radical. The tendency is toward a more massive appearance. The front ends in most cases with all three lines, Ford, Mercury, and Lincoln, are flattened out a bit and abound in bright metal work. All but the Ford have more bright work along the sides.

The Lincoln under the new style treatment gives a hint of husky, welded, bridge-type structure concealed beneath. The power of the V-12 has been moved up to what they admit is "130-plus."

New Sixes Offered

The Mercury has more power, and like the rest is wider, roomier. The contours and embellishments give this car a new rich appearance.

But here's something that's really new enough to be big news. Ford is offering this year for the first time in history on a regular production basis, a six-cylinder car as well as the V-eight. In all models, de luxe, super de luxe and special, buyers have a choice of the two motors. The Ford people don't say yet which they think is the better.

Meager descriptions of the cars allowed for publication before their formal showing later this month mention pointedly the new "rustless steel" used chiefly in the radiator grille work. It is not, in other words, using nickel or chrome, materials on the government snortage list.

Included on the floor at the Ford rotunda, alongside the regular models, was the first experimental plastic car. It's admittedly only an experiment and was not intended to—and didn't—impress anyone as a thing to be put into volume production at once. But no one denies either the possibility of extention and perfection of this process to the point where it will form the basis of an entirely new automobile manufacturing field—perhaps after the war.

Arizona Bureau Urges Increase In Copper Ceiling

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—The Government's method of price fixing "is causing unbalanced inflation, an inflation of the most dangerous and vicious type," the Arizona Department of Mineral Resources asserted in urging an increase in the 12-cent ceiling on copper to meet rising production costs.

Saying mine labor costs have increased 20.39 per cent and supplies and equipment 19.07 per cent in Arizona during a year in which copper has been officially pegged at 12 cents, the department's report declared:

"Unless steps are taken to correct this (unbalanced inflation) by pegging the prices of other commodities and services, it is inevitable that the production of those items on which prices are restricted will decline."

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the September 20 Issue

HOW THE NAZIS RUN FRANCE By Egon Kaskelina
The second of three articles by a Swiss journalist who during a long period in Vichy has observed the "new order" of things in German-occupied France.

SURVEYING THE HOUSING SHORTAGE By Corrington Gill
A WPA housing official describes what Uncle Sam is doing to help meet the housing shortage resulting from the war-impelled tempo in industrial communities.

THE DODGERS ARE THEIR PETS By Ed Rumill
The Monitor's baseball writer tells how the Brooklyn fan feels about his pennant-bound "bums."

WELCOME TO WILLIAMSBURG By Alice Myers
A Monitor staff writer takes us on a visit to the new-old capital of Colonial Virginia.

SYMPHONY IN VERMONT By Pearl Strachan
Something about the "State" orchestra Miss Strachan discovered recently on a writing trip through the Green Mountains.

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• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Auto Output For December Cut 48.4 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced today that December production of passenger automobiles would be cut 48.4 per cent below the output of last December to conserve essential materials for defense.

Manufacturers will be permitted to produce only 204,848 passenger cars in December, compared with 396,823 in December, 1940, it was made known at a meeting of Leon Henderson, director of OPM's Civilian Supply Division, with the automotive defense industry advisory committee.

Together with the 26.5 per cent slash previously ordered for August, September, October, and November, the new curtailment means an over-all decrease of 32.2 per cent in the first five months of the model year which began Aug. 1, 1941. Production for this five months' period will be 1,023,217 cars, compared with 1,510,167 for the same period of 1940.

The December curtailment will be heaviest against the "big three"—General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford—amounting to an average of 51.5 per cent for these large companies. The reduction is only 15.3 per cent for the other companies, Studebaker, Hudson, Nash, Packard, Willys-Overland, and Crosley.

The sweeping curtailment for December was timed, OPM officials said, to coincide with an anticipated increase in demand for automobile-factory workers in plants producing aircraft engines and other defense items.

Announcement was made also at the meeting that production of light trucks—those under 1½ tons—for non-military purposes would be curtailed 9 per cent in the four-month period of August, September, October and November. This means that about 87,000 light trucks may be produced for civilian use in the four months, compared with about 96,000 in the same period of 1940, but exact quotas for each company have not yet been worked out.

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (AP)—The trade paper Automotive News, in its weekly survey of the motor-car industry, said that with final assembly operations on 1942 model automobiles running smoothly during the past week, production jumped to 54,423 cars and trucks. This compares with 31,823 vehicles assembled in the previous week and 62,173 this week a year ago.

The survey placed General Motors' output this week at 17,658 compared with 6,934 last week; Chrysler divisions assemblies at 19,290, compared with 12,492 in the previous week, and Ford production at 1,040 units, mostly Lincoln cars and Ford trucks, compared with 728 in the preceding week.

In the group outside the "big three," Automotive News reported all divisions operating close to capacity output.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.42	2.65
Amerex Hold	14.375	15.875
Am Business Shrs	2.75	3.01
Axe Houghton Fd	10.75	11.56
Boston Fund	13.81	14.85
British Type Inv	.10	.20
Broad St Inv	21.45	23.19
Bullock Fund	12.84	13.74
Can Inv Fund	2.75	2.40
Century Shrs Tr	26.03	27.90
Chain St Inv	16.97	..
Christiana Sec	2565.00	2765.00
Commodity Corp	10.59	11.70
Consol Inv Tr	27.00	29.50
Dividend Shrs	1.08	1.19
Eaton & Howard-Balanced Fd	17.69	18.80
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	20.43	21.29
Equitable Inv Corp	24.92	26.80
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.75	19.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.97	17.18
Fund Investors Inc	15.92	17.45
Gen Capital	27.12	29.35
Gen Investors Tr	4.41	4.73
Incorp Investors	14.34	15.42
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.88	.97
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.25	1.37
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	Bid	Asked
B-2	25.75	27.73
B-3	16.23	17.17
B-4	8.11	9.88
K-1	16.10	3.70
K-2		18.38
2Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	32.00	32.00
2Loomis Sayles Mutual,	77.80	77.80
Maryland Fund	2.90	3.80
Mass Investr Tr	18.19	19.56
Mass Investr 2d Fd	8.32	9.16
Mutual Invest	8.86	9.68
Nation Wide Voting	1.08	1.20
New England Fund	11.10	11.97
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.37	.42
Putnam Fund	12.26	13.11
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.25	5.15
Railway & Light Sec	7.00	7.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.50	75
Repub Invest Fund	3.33	3.72
Scudder S & C	78.79	80.39
Spencer Trask Fund	12.98	13.77
Stand Util Inc	.18	.21
State Street Invest	62.875	66.625
Trusteed Am Bk Shs	.44	.49
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.81
Wellington Fund	13.80	15.17
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.44	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.19	..
Diversified Tr C	3.25	..
Diversified Tr D	4.90	5.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	3.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.28	5.06
Nation Wide Sec	3.32	..
North Am Bond Tr Sfs	38.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.95	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.40	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.35	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.93	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.19	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.25	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.51	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.50	1.00
First Boston Corp	13.375	14.875
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.10	.30

†Ex-dividend. ‡Sales price as of 1 p. m. ‖Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export, f.a.s. NY 11.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 52.00; forward 52.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, No. 2 fob eastern Pennsylvania 25.00; Buffalo 24.00; Alabama 20.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 17.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.50. Quicksilver 187.00-190.00 nominal. Platinum, pure 34.00. Chinese wolframite 25.00-28.00. Domestic scheelite 24.00.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.16	29.30	18.73
Net change	.12		
Previous close	127.28	29.30	18.73
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s '54-44	111.5	111.5	111.5
1 4¼s '52-47	118.17	118.17	118.17
5 '50-48 Mch	103.4	103.4	103.4
6 3s '55-51	111.23	111.23	111.23
1 2½s '54-52	108.10	108.10	108.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	101.15	101.15	101.15
1 3s '49-44	106.20	106.20	106.20

Home Owners Loan

8 3s '52-44	106.16	106.16	106.16

New York City Bonds

8 3s '80	105¾	105¾	105¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	59⅝	59½	59⅝
3 Alleghany 5s '49 mod	78½	78½	78½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 mod	62½	62½	62½
14 Alleghany inc 5s '50	61¾	61½	61½
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	68¼	67⅝	68
24 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102¼	102½
100 Am T & T 5½s '43	100 19-32	100 19-32	100 19-32
5 Am T&T 3½s '56	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Am T&T 3½s '61	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
57 Am T&T 3s '56	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	108¼	106⅛	106¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Arm Del 4s55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108⅞	109
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
12 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77½	77¼	77½
17 A C Line 4½s 64	61½	61	61
8 A C Line 5s 45	90	89½	90
5 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	35⅞	36
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	30¾	30¾	30¾
51 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	100	99⅞	99⅞
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	106½	106½	106½
27 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	59¼	59⅛	59¼
1 B&O 95 st A	32¾	32½	32½
32 B&O 95 st C	37	36⅝	36⅝
1 B&O 2000 st D	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
3 B&O 96 st F	32½	32¼	32¼
2 B&O cv 60 st	30¼	29⅞	30
8 B&O 4s 48	58	57¾	58
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50¼	50¼	50¼
37 B&O S W 50 st	41	41	41
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Bost&Me 4½s 70	32⅞	32½	32⅝
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	110	110	110
20 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109½	109½	109½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95	95	95
8 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅝	38½	38⅝
3 Bur CR&No 5s 34 st	6½	6½	6½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
1 Bush Term 4s 52	79½	79½	79½
4 Can Sou 5s 62	78	78	78
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
1 Can Pac 5s 54	84½	84¾	84¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Can Pac 4s perp	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Celanese 3s 55	100⅝	100½	100⅞
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64½	64½
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	51	51	51
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69¾	69⅛	69⅜
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	183½	183½	183½
1 ChampionP&P 4½s 50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16⅜	16⅜
2 C&Q rfg 5s 71A	77	77	77
1 C&Q 4½s 77	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5 C&Q 4s 2purch 49	93½	93½	93½
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29	28¾	28¾
6 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63¾	63½	63½
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	32	32	32
86 C M St P & Pac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 CMSP&P s f 4s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17	17	17
3 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28½	28½	28½
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	28	28	28
2 Chi&NW 3½s 87	24	24	24
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 CSL & NO 5s 51	70	70	70
5 CT Hte& SE rfg 5s 60	68	68	68
2 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102½	102¼	102¼
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¾	108½	108½
2 ClebUnTerm 5½s 72	84½	84½	84½
6 ClevUn Term 4½s 77C	65	65	65
3 Col Gas 5s 70	84	84	84
4 Col & Co 4½s 80	22	21¾	21¾
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
29 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Can Edis 3¼s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	110	110	110
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107	107¾
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106	106	106
7 Crane 2¾s 50	101¾	101½	101¾
7 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	21	21	21
45 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	52¾	52½	52½
1 Del P & L 4½s 71	107	107	107
2 Del P & L 4½s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 D & R G 4s 36	15	15	15
6 D & R G West 5s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	110	109¾	109¾
4 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 DulMissabe&I3½s62	108	108	108
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Elec Auto Lt 2¼s 50	101½	101½	101½
56 Erie rfg 5s 67	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Erie gen lein 4s 96	57	57	57
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	52½	52½	52½
1 Erie 4½s 57 ww	52¾	52¾	52¾
10 Erie 4½s 2015 ww	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Firestone T&R 3 61	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Fla E Sst 5s 74 ct	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	66½	66½	66½
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	93¾	93	93
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	97	97	97
3 Gt Nor 4s 48 G	88	88	88
2 G Bay & W deb B	98	98	98
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Gulf Sts 5½s 61	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¾s 54	104	104	104
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Hud&Man fg 5s 57	39¾	39½	39¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	43	43	43
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¼	40¼	40¼
15 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44⅛	44	44
5 Ill Cen 5s 53	49¾	49⅛	49⅜
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 a	44⅞	44½	44⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	40¼	40¼
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33½	33	33
27 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	91	89¼	89¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
42 Int T&T 4½s 52	48⅛	48½	48½
39 Int T&T 5s 55	52	51⅝	51½
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	53½	53½	53½
5 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46½	46⅛	46⅛
1 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
2 K C South 3s 50	64	64	64
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	75	72	72
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86	84	84
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86	85¾	85¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	86	86	86
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	98½	98½	98½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61	61	61
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	61	60	61
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	49	48¾	49
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	35	35
1 Leh Val 4½s 2002 st	31¾	31⅝	31¾
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30½	30½
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107¾	107¼	107¾
4 Liggett & M 7s 44	118	117¾	117¾
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101½	101½	101½
13 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95	94¾	94¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Lorillard 7s 44	117¾	117½	117½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¾	124¾	124¾
3 Louis&Nash4½s2003	90	90	90
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	85½	85½	85½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50½	50½
6 McKess&Robb3½s56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MSP&SSMarie6s46	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 MSP&SSMar5½s49	1	1	1
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
13 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25⅜	25½	25½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	22¾	22¾	22¾
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22¾	22¾	22¾
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	21½	21½	21½
11 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25¾	25¾	25¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26½	26½	26½
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	106½	106½	106½
3 Nat Dairy 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110	110	110
20 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109½	109½	109½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95	95	95
8 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅝	38½	38⅝
3 Bur CR&No 5s 34 st	6½	6½	6½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
1 Bush Term 4s 52	79½	79½	79½
4 Can Sou 5s 62	78	78	78
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
1 Can Pac 5s 54	84½	84¾	84¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	66⅛	66⅛
1 Celanese 3s 55	100⅝	100½	100⅞
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64½	64½
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	51	51	51
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69¾	69⅛	69⅜
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	183½	183½	183½
1 ChampionP&P 4½s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16½	16⅜	16⅜
2 C&Q rfg 5s 71A	77	77	77
1 C&Q 4½s 77	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5 C&Q 4s 2purch 49	93½	93½	93½
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29	28¾	28¾
6 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63¾	63½	63½
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	32	32	32
86 C M St P & Pac 5s 75	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 CMSP&P s f 4s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17	17	17
3 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28½	28½	28½
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	28	28	28
2 Chi&NW 3½s 87	24	24	24
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 CSL & NO 5s 51	70	70	70
5 CT Hte& SE rfg 5s 60	68	68	68
2 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	51¾	51¾	51¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102½	102¼	102¼
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108¾	108½	108½
2 ClebUnTerm 5½s 72	84½	84½	84½
6 ClevUn Term 4½s 77C	65	65	65
3 Col Gas 5s 70	84	84	84
4 Col & Co 4½s 80	22	21¾	21¾
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
29 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Can Edis 3¼s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	110	110	110
9 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107	107¾
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106	106	106
7 Crane 2¾s 50	101¾	101½	101¾
7 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	21	21	21
45 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	52¾	52½	52½
1 Del P & L 4½s 71	107	107	107
2 Del P & L 4½s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 D & R G 4s 36	15	15	15
6 D & R G West 5s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	110	109¾	109¾
4 Det Ed 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 DulMissabe&I3½s62	108	108	108
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Elec Auto Lt 2¼s 50	101½	101½	101½
56 Erie rfg 5s 67	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 Erie gen lein 4s 96	57	57	57
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	52½	52½	52½
1 Erie 4½s 57 ww	52¾	52¾	52¾
10 Erie 4½s 2015 ww	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Firestone T&R 3 61	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Fla E Sst 5s 74 ct	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	66½	66½	66½
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	93¾	93	93
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	97	97	97
3 Gt Nor 4s 48 G	88	88	88
2 G Bay & W deb B	98	98	98
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Gulf Sts 5½s 61	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¾s 54	104	104	104
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Hud&Man fg 5s 57	39¾	39½	39¾
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	43	43	43
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¼	40¼	40¼
15 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44⅛	44	44
5 Ill Cen 5s 53	49¾	49⅛	49⅜
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 a	44⅞	44½	44⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	40¼	40¼
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33½	33	33
27 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	91	89¼	89¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
42 Int T&T 4½s 52	48⅛	48½	48½
39 Int T&T 5s 55	52	51⅝	51½
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	53½	53½	53½
5 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46½	46⅛	46⅛
1 K C South 5s 50	68	68	68
2 K C South 3s 50	64	64	64
1 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Kresge Found 3s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	75	72	72
13 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86	84	84
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86	85¾	85¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	86	86	86
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	98½	98½	98½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61	61	61
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	61	60	61
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	49	48¾	49
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	35	35
1 Leh Val 4½s 2002 st	31¾	31⅝	31¾
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30½	30½
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107¾	107¼	107¾
4 Liggett & M 7s 44	118	117¾	117¾
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101½	101½	101½
13 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95	94¾	94¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Lorillard 7s 44	117¾	117½	117½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¾	124¾	124¾
3 Louis&Nash4½s2003	90	90	90
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	85½	85½	85½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50½	50½
6 McKess&Robb3½s56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MSP&SSMarie6s46	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 MSP&SSMar5½s49	1	1	1
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11½	11½
13 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25⅜	25½	25½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	22¾	22¾	22¾
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22¾	22¾	22¾
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	21½	21½	21½
11 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25¾	25¾	25¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26½	26½	26½
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	106½	106½	106½
3 Nat Dairy 3½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Nat Distillers 3½s 49	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Nat Power & Light 6s 2026	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Nat Steel 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Nat Supply 3s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 New Eng Tel 5s 35 A	107¾

Buick Officials Inspect 1942 Model

New Car Has Many Engineering Innovations

The first of the 1942 line of Buicks rolled off the assembly line at Flint, Mich., recently. Above, Harlow H. Curtice, President, second from left, is shown inspecting the first Roadmaster, with O. W. Young, general manufacturing manager, left; Charles A. Wayne, chief engineer, and W. F. Hufstader, general sales manager, extreme right.

C. I. O. Calls 'Union Shop' Strike In Key Defense Coal Mines

By the Associated Press

Demanding a union shop, district leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Mine Workers in Pittsburgh ordered a strike of approximately 37,000 soft coal miners at "captive" mines of seven steel corporations operating at capacity in the defense emergency.

The corporations included the Nation's three largest producers—United States Steel, Bethlehem and Republic. The others were Weirton, Wheeling, Crucible and Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

The strike order went to 20,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania, 12,000 in West Virginia, 4,000 in Kentucky, 1,000 in Illinois and an unspecified number in Tennessee.

The union shop proviso, which would make union membership a condition of employment, was the sole issue at stake. Patrick T. Fagan, District President, said all commercial mines, whose output goes into the ordinary channels of trade, have signed union shop contracts since 1939.

The only "captive" mines in the Pittsburgh area not involved were those of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., which has granted a union shop. "Captive" mines are those whose coal is used entirely by the parent corporation.

Negotiations had gone on for three months, with the "captives" operating under a verbal agreement. They had accepted other provisions of the Appalachian Pact, including wages and working conditions.

A prolonged strike would curtail production of defense-vital steel. Mr. Fagan said the companies usually have a three to four weeks' supply of coal on hand, and beyond that they could buy some coal now going to commercial markets.

Hazleton, Pa.—For the third time more than 10,000 Pennsylvania hard coal miners, revolting against increased union dues and assessments, disregarded orders from their union leaders today and continued a work stoppage that has closed 14 collieries. An attempt to reopen two of the operations collapsedafter a motorcade of insurgent members of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers of America roared up to the mines and gathered about entrances. At neither place were there sufficient workers on hand to resume operations. A third mine, the Hazleton Shaft Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, one of the largest in the Hazleton district, also was scheduled to reopen but remained closed.

Chicago — Members of the National Railway Mediation Board met here to set in motion the last process of the law designed to prevent railroad strikes.

They were to choose a time and place for the initial session of the five-man emergency board appointed by President Roosevelt Sept. 10 to investigate the issues of the colossal wage dispute between the Nation's major railroads and 1,260,000 of their workers.

This emergency board, headed by Dean Wayne Lyman Morse of the University of Oregon Law School, is required to report to the President within 30 days from the date of its establishment. Not for 30 days after the report is made, the Railway Labor Act provides, may the 19 unions involved put a strike into effect.

New York—John Hawk, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor Seafarers' International Union, believes that a seamen's strike over war bonus demands, which already has tied up nine vessels in three ports, will spread to many other ships now at sea when they reach Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

Mr. Hawk said that the Alcoa Steamship Co. ships Evangeline, Trader, Banner and Scout, in New York, the Carrier and Rambler in Mobile, Ala., and the Transport, in New Orleans, as well as the Calmar Steamship Company's Beauregard, in New Orleans, are tied up and are being picketed.

Among the vessels tied up were several loaded with cargoes for United States bases in the West Indies. Shipping men viewed the strike as an important one not only because it involved cargoes consigned to Government bases, but because it came at a time when the United States Maritime Commission was attempting, after conferences with unions and operators, to establish an index that would lead to a blanket system of war bonuses for all unions.

Burbank, Calif.—Under a new union contract, the 44,000 employees of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation and its affiliate, Vega Airplane Company, are to receive a 10-cents-an-hour blanket increase, retroactive to July 1.

Company officials said the contract would give the workers $25,000,000 in increased wages during the coming year.

The A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists ratified the contract calling for a 60-cents-an-hour minimum for beginners, increasing at the rate of five cents an hour to a 75-cent minimum, and bonuses for night work in addition to the 10-cent increase for everyone on the payroll July 1.

Similar contracts, like this one covering office workers and engineers as well as production employees, have been granted by the Douglas, Vultee, and Northrop Aircraft Companies. North American Aviation Inc., only other major plant in this area, previously had installed the "75 and 10" increase and now has offered the 10-cent advance to the other employees not already affected by it.

Union leaders issued statements expressing pride in helping to maintain the Lockheed-Vega record as the only airplane plants in the Los Angeles area not to have production halted by a labor dispute.

Mexico City—The Cinema Workers Union announced it would call a general strike against the eight major distributors of Hollywood films in Mexico Sept. 17 unless the companies met demands for a 30 per cent wage increase in the meantime.

Spokesmen for both the union and distributors said settlement of the wage dispute, which began several weeks ago and already has resulted in strikes against two firms, was unlikely before the walkout date.

Toronto—An eight-day strike at the Campbell Soup Company plant in suburban New Toronto, in which Premier Mitchell Hepburn, of Ontario, had intervened, ended when the striking employees voted to return to work today on a basis outlined in a telegram from Labor Minister Peter Heenan.

A three-cent-an-hour increase to women, boys and men employed in the plant, seniority rights in accordance with qualifications, and permission to form a grievance committee, were the benefits agreed to by the company, and outlined in Mr. Heenan's telegram. These benefits would be granted on condition the strikers returned to work immediately, Mr. Heenan's message said.

Lorain, Ohio—About 75 workers went back to jobs today at the American Ship Building Co., police estimated, and C. I. O. officials announced their members would return tomorrow. The yard, employing 1,100 men on naval and commercial construction, had been closed since last Tuesday by a C. I. O. strike, called in protest against lumping the Lorain yard with six other yards of Ameribuilding Co. in a labor board finding that American Federation of Labor unions represented a majority of workers. The C. I. O. contends it represents most of the Loraine workers.

A.F.of L. Membership At Record Figure

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 15

The American Federation of Labor said yesterday that its dues-paid membership now totaled 4,569,056, the highest in history and a gain of 321,613 in the last year.

New Price Schedule Announced by Buick

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 15 (AP)—Buick Division of General Motors Corporation announced its 1942 model price schedules, embracing increases averaging by model groups from 8.9 per cent to 15.9 per cent over last year.

The new price schedules range from $1,046 for the business coupe in the 118-inch wheelbase series 40 Special and $1,077 for the comparable model in the 121-inch wheelbase series 40 Special to $2,667 for the limousine in the 139-inch wheelbase series 90 limited group.

This compares with $915, $935 and $2,465 for the same models last year.

The average increase in the four-door sedan models in the series 40 Special and series 50 Super lines, in which Buick did over 85 per cent of its volume last year, was $138 or 12.3 per cent.

The prices, given as factory delivered at Flint, include present Federal excise taxes, but not State and local taxes, where assessed.

Utah Gas Dealers Begin 30-Day Curfew

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Utah retail gasoline dealers begin a 30-day curfew Sept. 15.

Most of the State's service station operators have agreed to close between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

The dealers have advanced several reasons, but shortage of gasoline was not among them. Rather a shortage of labor and increased overhead is responsible, they said.

Opposition came from tourist agencies, who feared motorists would avoid Utah, and trucking concerns.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 5; Nov. 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Oct. 12, Nov. 16.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Oct. 12, Nov. 9.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Oct. 5.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Sept. 21, Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 19, Nov. 16.

Henderson Defied

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 15 (AP)—In defiance of a price-freezing order by Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, Pennsylvania anthracite producers today boosted prices 15 cents a ton at the mine.

The eight major hard coal producers notified Mr. Henderson last Friday that they could not accede to his order fixing prices at the Aug. 15 level. They said the price increase was necessary to meet wage advances granted miners in the present union-management contract.

Mr. Hendehson, in his order, said he was rejecting the 15-cent-a-ton increase because the large producers had failed to supply requested information that would show whether an increase was necessary.

New York City Primary Fight Grows Tenser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—A finish fight was on here today by leaders and workers in the Republican Party as the restoration of John R. Davies to the ballots brought livened interest to the primary Sept. 16 which had bogged down under two weeks of litigation.

Mr. Davies, old-line Republican, is opposing Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for the mayoralty nomination on the grounds that he has not been a faithful Republican, has "deserted" the Republican Party and supports President Roosevelt's foreign policy, which Mr. Davies does not. He celebrated the High Court decision in his favor last night with a radio address listing 24 points of opposition, and in an interview disclosed that he had not formulated his objective to "get La Guardia off the Republican ticket," until the Mayor had refused to promise not to campaign against the next Republican candidates for Governor and President.

"He said he didn't know that he could promise anything like that; it was looking too far into the future," Mr. Davies told reporters.

"I said why can't you be like former Mayor (Daniel W.) Hoan, of Milwaukee, Wis., John Purroy Mitchel and Mayor (Jasper) Levy of Bridgeport, Conn., who were nonpartisan mayors on national as well as municipal affairs.

Nonpartisan in City

"He said he pleaded guilty to partisanship in State and national affairs, but insisted he had kept his own administration here nonpartisan. I said: 'You beat Tom Dewey for Governor in 1938.' He said he had not beaten him, but had hurt his chances.

"I suggested that he make a statement in writing that he would not campaign against Republican candidates for Governor and President in the next elections. I said, 'You can make a statement that you are happy to find that the Republicans really want a nonpartisan Mayor.'

"He said, 'I can't make any promises, but I will think it over.' That is the last I heard from him."

Mr. Davies' first point in his radio campaign speech was his wish "to redeem the Republican Party from the taint of any alliance with radicals who are alien to all the principles of true Americanism and the original principles of the Republican Party."

"I am a Republican, always have been one," he continued. "Mayor La Guardia is at present a member of the American Labor Party, a Party composed of men who are not Americans and few that labor. La Guardia was a Republican when it suited his convenience. He became a Socialist when it suited his convenience. He became an 'independent' when it fitted his schemes. He ran again as a Republican when he felt that would assure him an election. He is unstable and may yet join one or more parties. . . ."

The final victory scored by Mr. Davies, whose opposition to Mr. La Guardia has aroused more than academic interest in Democratic organization quarters, was accepted by Fusion and Republican leaders as carrying a real challenge to the Mayor.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern, finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings, religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla, S-67, Fitchburg, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings." Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards. 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP 764 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, sow as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. JANES ART STUDIOS, 160 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

APPRENTICE TEACHERS for boarding school near Boston; state all details. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS for private prep school; math., science, social studies; give full details. Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 25c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

GARRISON HALL
Modern suites, 1-2 rms., kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof building. Supt., 8 Garrison St. at Mechanics Sts., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Apartment and cottage group; lawn, woods, tennis court, garages; verandas, fireplaces, refrigeration, 3-4-5 rooms; $60-$85; booklet on request. LEE, Pleasantville 153, LOngacre 5-8949.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont—4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-3600.

BEAUTY SERVICE

NASHUA, N. H. Tel. 1339-J
Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm resort, open Sept. and Oct. Cosy, attractive home; fireplaces; lovely countryside; good tasty meals; innerspring mattresses; select clientele. Fall rates $16 and $17. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

DRESSMAKING

TORONTO, ONT.—Mrs. Tina Heistad, First Class Dressmaker. Fur coats relined a specialty. Prices reasonable. LL 8172.

FURNITURE

OAKMONT, PA., 224 Delaware Ave.—Useful used pieces including bed davenport and large matching chair, rugs, etc., Call Sept. 17 or 18.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Boys—photographers—blue print operators. BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO., Hearst Tower Building.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to drive light delivery truck and do odd jobs. FOERSTER'S FURRIERS, 297 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 2-7216.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-housekeeper in business woman's home, small salary. Tel. Tro. 7499 or call at 4 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Room 301, during office hours (9 to 5).

GENERAL houseworker, Protestant; 4 in family; modern home; salary $10-$12; personal references required. Address Box 76, Lancaster, Mass. Tel. Clinton 1351.

HOUSES TO LET

DOVER, MASS.
6 rooms, bath, steam, oil heat. Hotpoint electric; 2-car garage. Telephone Dover 6.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1313

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE home near the Christian Science church, Roxbury, Mass.; corner lot with protecting side lot, about 12,000 feet. Box L-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 853 7th Ave. (Apt. 3B)—Two attractive outside corner rooms, adjoining private bath. Singly or together. Men only. References. Private family. Phone CI. 6-0385.

N. Y. C., NEAR COLUMBIA and Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms $5.50-$5.00; kitchen privileges. 502 W. 113th St., Apt. 5-A.

ROOMS WANTED

CULTURED young lady wishes comfortably furnished room and bath, with private family, vicinity Third Church, N. Y. C. Write Box K-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White of Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION nurse, amiable patient, offers services; assist light household duties; Christian Scientist. Write Box S-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED business woman desires sales position in jewelry shop part or full time. Write Box W-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

K. G. MOORE, Truckman
480 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. Tel. 300
"Let Moore move you, more satisfied"

Delaware

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health **STORM'S** shoes
For Men, Women and Children
NINTH AND KING STREETS
. . . ON THE CORNER

Naaman's on the Delaware
Historic Tea House—Built 1654
Specialty Daily Luncheon 55c
Regular Luncheon 85c
Sunday Dinners $1.00-$1.25
Special rates for parties, bridge parties, etc. Reasonable prices.
PHONE HOLLY OAK 2949
FLORENCE B. BLACK, Hostess

"Everybody's Store"
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Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-609 MARKET STREET

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216 West 9th Street Dial 2-2439
Coats Suits Dresses

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GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
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Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

Dist. of Col.

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Delicious Dinners
Pleasant Atmosphere
Excellent Service
Sundays, 12:30 to 7:30 P. M.
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Cor. 14th and Euclid St., N. W.
Entrance 1368 Euclid
Telephone: Columbia 6361

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Shop in the PREP SHOP at
COBB-WATSON CO.
87 COURT STREET, AUBURN, MAINE
for
Fingertip Coats—Sport Jackets—
Slacks—Shoes—Suits
and Furnishings

MAINE

AUBURN
(Continued)

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

HIGH GRADE COAL COKE and WOOD
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., corner Elm Street

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

MERRILL BROS.
Local S. S. Pierce Distributors
OUR OWN BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 50-950

BANGOR

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Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

ETTA R. THAYER, Millinery
The Hat Shop for discriminating women
Remodeling a Specialty
46½ Main St. Dial 8779

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

RICE & TYLER
General Electric Refrigerators—Ranges—Washers and other Appliances
PIANOS—RADIOS
74 Central Street—Dial 3351

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus Sts. Tel. 3750

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$39.95 $69.95
Exclusive with us in Portland, Me.
See these beautiful new Shagmoors in luxurious fabrics. Sizes and styles for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Battle Creek Food Products
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Portland, Maine

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
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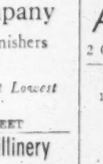
MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
Always of excellence
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
321 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE


HATS
For Town and Country Wear
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NewHampshire

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

KNOX HATS
with that unmistakable difference that women seek in choosing a hat!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Window Shades
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Arthur F. Brown
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CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

We Are Distributors of
Silent Glow Oil Burners
Concord Hardware and Plumbing Supply Co.
Opposite the State House Tel. 3313

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

SMART FALL FOOTWEAR
at
Farnham's
LOTHROP'S-FARNHAM COMPANY
X-RAY FITTED
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230
The Latest Styles in Fall Footwear Are in Stock and on Display in Our Windows.
Hughes Shoe Store
TEL. 338
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
Treadeasy and Vitality for Women

For a Centrally Located Place to Dine, Visit
Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
Cor. of THIRD ST. and CENTRAL AVE.
Pleasant environment. Delicious Food. Courteous Service. We make our own Ice Cream of the best cream obtainable. We serve afternoon tea.

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St., Tel. 73
WE DELIVER
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables, Canned Food, Bread and Pastries

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57
Fresh Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Fish, Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
PEOPLES MARKET
480 CENTRAL AVE. TEL. 480

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES
TEL.
for FLOWERS *for* EVERY OCCASION

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive agents for
Cara Nome's
Elizabeth Arden's
and Houbigant's latest
Toilet Preparations
A REXALL STORE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACCESSORIES are important
Select your lamps, tables, etc., from our large assortment. Take them home, try them in your home and be sure they fit—then buy Furniture of Quality Always.

C. A. HOITT CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

Style Headquarters for N. H.
By Mail and Rail
By Express and Parcel Post
Smartest New Fashions for Fall are Speeding into Leavitt's
Advanced Styles — Same High Quality — Prices you like to pay
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

FALL FINERY
Styles that are new in Coats, Dresses and Evening Gowns.
Pack your Wardrobe with these delightful creations, moderately priced.
THE MELBRY 1029 ELM STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

KENWOOD BLANKETS
Known to millions of homes for their sleeping comfort. Firmly woven of long fiber wools, thickly and deeply napped. Guaranteed Mothproof, $9.95 to $13.95
It pays to buy a Kenwood
JAMES W. HILL CO.

KENWOOD OIL
GULF RANGE and FUEL OIL
PHONE 7839
ELLIOTT FUEL CO.
286 Douglas Street

Books—Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Send FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Fall Opening
We herald the coming of Fall, 1941
Our Fashion Floors present the newest fashions in their entireties. The Style Center of N. H.
PARISEAU'S

JENNEY Fortified for '41
SAVE GAS
with
Jenney Solvenized Aero Gasoline
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
ELM AND BROOK STREETS

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS
Choice Stones
in New Charming Setting
Gifts for Brides, Grooms and Attendants at Your Dependable Jeweler
G. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

NASHUA

ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
Exclusive Line Women's and Misses' Fall Dresses
Just Around the Corner from Main St.
81 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489-W

Mi-lady's Boudoir Sets—$4.95
Hamper 22x10, Waste Basket 11½x10
All Handpainted on Tole
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 MAIN STREET TEL. 2340

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA
(Continued)

NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
11 Temple St.—Tel. 2660-W
and
GOOD GULF GAS
175 Amherst St.

PORTSMOUTH

Fall Bags at French's

Many Styles and Leathers
Materials: Calf-skins, Goat, Cape, Alligator.
Styles: Pouch, Envelope, Tophandle
Colors: Black, Brown, Navy
$1.95 and $2.95
George B. French Company
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Toure
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Foreign Books — *Books Bought and Sold*

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Fine Linens and Domestics
- Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford — Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

THE COLONIAL
Hair Dressing Parlor
Mabel Taylor
A Complete Beauty Service
110 S. Royal Street Phone 0765

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
806 KING STREET AL 2214

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Amoco
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 2354—2582 1900 KING STREET

LYNCHBURG

Bibee's
Lynchburg's Own Chain
visit our
NEW SUPER STORES
Meats — Fruits — Vegetables

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	O	R	C	H		W	A	L	E	S
A			L	A	W		L	I	L	Y
R		P	E	T	E	R		D	I	D
A	M	A		S	L	A	T		S	N
	O	R	C		L	Y	R	E		E
J	A	K	O	B		S	E	I	T	Y
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R	E	M	U	S		P	A	R	I	S

806

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING KEYSTONE
COLLEGE SHOP
Is Now Open—Featuring
Outstanding College Fashions

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

Smart
Practical Clothes
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

KAMO COAL
and FUEL OIL

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ROANOKE

DIAL 8121
SYMPHONE
Garland
CLEANERS-DYERS-FURRIERS
303 FRANKLIN ROAD

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Ave. S. W. Dial 6283
We are now showing advanced styles in Fall and Winter Suits—dresses—fur coats and lovely accessories.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1016 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

"Solve Your Clothes Problem"
DRESSES, SUITS, COATS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, HATS
Our Collection Has Everything
EDITH'S
161 Walnut St. Phone 4631

Dial 9325 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Luckey, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave. Morgantown, W. Va.

A Man's Shop
REINER and CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
Morgantown, W. Va.

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete Service Washing—Lubrication
TELEPHONE 9133

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4825

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 5-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES — EXPERT DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
John Powis Co. Ltd.
Motion Pictures Made to Order
87 Sparks Street 3-6244

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR FINE SHOE REPAIRS
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 Bank Street Phone 2-4700
"Articulator" Shoes
Shoes to Measure

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

FINE FURNITURE—RADIOS
FRIGIDAIRE
CONNOR WASHERS
PIANOS
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

BUILDER'S and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4241 410-416 Bank Street

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3877. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 518-9

"Character Clothes for Women"
Irar Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage.
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MO. 4407
Reference Imperial Bank

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

L. STEINBERG & CO.
Ladies' Custom Tailors
Distinctive coats and suits, faultlessly tailored, guaranteed to fit—moderately priced.
700 Bay St. (Herman Block) WA. 8491

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

SIZES
Most styles carried to size 11 at *no* extra charge
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
18 Bloor St., W., Toronto
1128 St. Catherine St., W., Montreal

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay, Toronto, St. Catharine's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury, Hamilton, Peterborough, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

USE OUR STORAGE VAULTS
Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL — *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

QUALITY IN EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries, Ltd.
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

FOOD BOXES
FOR
SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

LADIES' SUITS 2 Pce Hip Length Jacket $1.00
CALL **Dechaux**
FRONTENAC 3131

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters or reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges; comfortable. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects, containing 3-4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £218 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 7 Oakwood Court, London, W 14. Telephone Western 6181

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61, St. Leonards Court, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14. Tel.: Prospect 4741.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out, by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., LTD., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER desires post similar work of companion housekeeper; good references; willing go anywhere. Box W-1153, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17, Bramham Gdns., S. W. 5.—Comfortable divan rooms, with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 6/6, double 11/-; weekly permanent from 24/6, double from 36/-. FLA 6050, MISS V. DOROTHY MAGGS.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles, Tel. MAI. 3634.

LONDON—Unfurnished, large, sunny room; E. L. own gas meter, phone; terms moderate. 35 Thrale Road, Streatham, S. W. 16.

LONDON—Furnished bed sitting room in flat; gas fire and ring; very moderate rent. 3 Auriol Rd., Kensington, W. 14.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON, near Westminster district — Lady would like bedsitting room; no attendance; telephone in house. Box W-1649, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON — Comfort, quietness, cleanliness can be found at 6, Caroline Terrace, near Sloane Square, coach and railway stations.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE *Tailors* Naval, Military, and Civil
Uniforms a Speciality
9-10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

ENJOY YOUR LUNCH OR TEA AT
THE MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 28, Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Sloane 6385
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PHONES WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED **COALS** CUSTOM GRADES
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
Fine Quality Leather Goods
High Grade Luggage
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Harringay and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13 Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

HATS and COATS for AUTUMN
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone E. 11. Tel. Ley. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8, Station Parade, Snaresbrook
Tel. Wanstead 4180
160, High Rd., Woodford Green
Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26, Broadway, Woodford Green
Tel. BUCkhurst 0033

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factors always open for inspection

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

FURNITURE REMOVED
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
West Norwood, London, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella, Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building and Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

ENGLAND

LONDON W.— Ealing

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED MILK
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0225

Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, High Street
Established a Century

80 YEARS' REPUTATION
For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery
General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
Robert Watson & Co. Ltd.
90-92-94, Donegall Street, Belfast

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
SPECIALISES IN TAILORING FOR LADIES AND MEN
ALSO READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For All the Family
McAFEE
6-12, Chichester Street, Belfast

McILVEEN and ROGAN
Millinery, Furs, Gowns, Two Piece Suits and Sportswear
43, Arthur St., Over Simpsons Tel. 20182

DUBLIN

SPORTS EQUIPMENT and WEATHERWEAR
ELVERY'S
DUBLIN and CORK

Pims
of
GEORGE'S STREET
DUBLIN
Fashion Outfitters for Every Member of the Family
Furnishing Outfitters for every room in the household
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement at HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzers
MEN'S TAILORING
Unsurpassed for Style and Finish
Suits and Overcoats made to measure at moderate prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton St. Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
28, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD.
DUBLIN

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
BRANCHES:
43 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
83 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Established . . . 1770
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135, Stephen's Green

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established over 30 years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
FOR FULL PARTICULARS
Send a Postcard or Phone Dublin 72028

Every Purchase Counts
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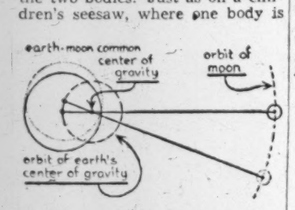
Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon Is?

Both the earth and the moon revolve in space about a common center of gravity. If they were connected by a rigid bar, their mutual center of gravity could be discovered by finding the point where a support would exactly balance the two bodies. Just as on a children's seesaw, where one body is



much heavier than the other the support will have to be placed much nearer the heavier body. In the case of the earth and moon, this point is not only nearer the earth than the moon, but is actually more than a thousand miles below the surface of the earth! The earth and moon revolve about a common center of gravity located about 2,895 miles from the earth's center.

* * *

Why the Early French Fliers in the First World War Carried Bricks Aloft?

The idea of the bag of bricks in the fighting plane's cockpit was to provide the pilot with something to hurl into the propellor of the enemy plane. Two German machines are said to have been brought to earth by this means.

* * *

If Any Point in the United States Has an Annual Rainfall of Over 100 Inches?

A weather bureau station in Oregon has shown an average annual rainfall of more than 130 inches for several years. Stations in the Hawaiian Islands, however, have reported three and four times as much precipitation in a year.

If the White House Ever Was Known By Some Other Name?

In the original design for the city, what is now the White House was designated The Palace. After being erected, it was known as the President's House. In 1814 it was burned by the British, and then painted white to hide the marks of fire. It forthwith became popularly known as the White House. Officially, however, it was known as the Executive Mansion until Theodore Roosevelt as President sanctioned the title, "The White House."

W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. The country where Baedekers were first published?
2. The fourth largest country in the world?
3. The Royal Ontario Museum?
4. Saigon?
5. A Spaniard bush?
6. Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha?
7. The principal source of aluminum?
8. The oldest chartered city in the United States?
9. The Pennine Alps?
10. Fortress L Aircraft?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth.—Ps. 46:10.

Daily Anecdote

Humor in Business

To those who have asked the master showman, George M. Cohan, the secret of his success, he always has replied: "Leave them laughing. Drop your last curtain on a yell of good humor."

Those who sell things might well adopt this same philosophy. Leave your prospect in good humor and the door will be open for you on your next call. Even if you lose the order today, remember there are many tomorrows coming.

Prospects are attracted to the cheerful man as steel filings to a magnet. Leave your prospects happy and they will remember you pleasantly. They will be glad to see you when you come again.

—The Silver Lining.

The Favorite Story Of Lord Halifax

A titled English grand dame offered her luxurious town house to homeless mothers and children just after the first disastrous Nazi air raids on the London dock sections. The offer was accepted

promptly by five mothers with a total of ten children.

The lady tried hard not to show it but she really felt extremely magnanimous about opening her splendid home. When the refugee guests arrived she met them in the great hall, helped them settle their bags and wraps, and then started with them on a tour of the house.

Arriving at the first floor conservatory in the rear, she pointed out a window toward great green lawns and, over the trees, towering gray turrets.

"Wot's thim turrets, me lidy?" asked one of the mothers.

"That's Buckingham Palace, just beyond the park."

The mother was indignant.

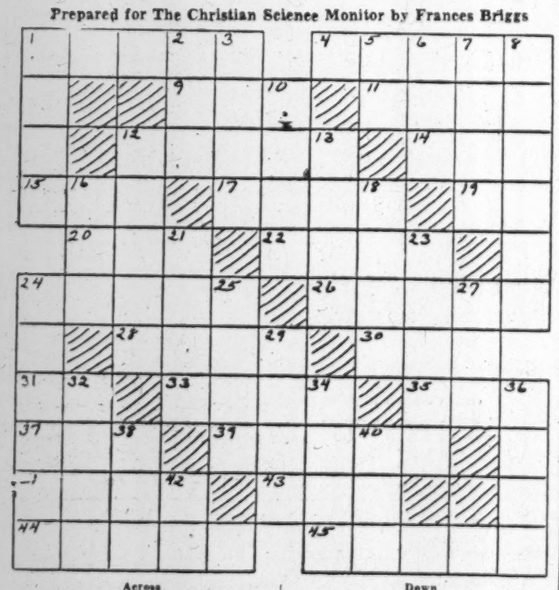
"Buckinam, is it? It's a dinegerous plice like this they gave us, is it? We won't stiy."

And without another word the entire group trouped back to the "safer" docks section.

(AP Feature Service)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Figure in Statue of Liberty holds what?
4—Stanley, famous explorer, was born where?
9—Legal learning is what?
11—What plant is associated with Easter?
12—What is first name of Ibbetson, hero of novel by George du Maurier?
14—Acted.
15—What is the candlenut tree?
17—A lath is what?
19—What is symbol for tin?
20—What is the grampus?
22—What musical instrument is said to have been invented by Hermes?
24—What was first name of one of brothers Grimm?
26—Quality peculiar to oneself is what?
28—What is a city of Iowa?
30—Self.
31—Strait of Gibraltar separates what country from Morocco (abbr.)?
32—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
33—In what manner.
37—To burst with a sharp report.
39—Handwriting on the wall occurred at what?
41—What is first name of Jannings, German cinema star?
43—What is a prefix meaning "before"?
44—What is a name of pretended narrator of tales by Joel Chandler Harris?
45—Corot, famous landscape painter, was born where?

Down

1—Hall of early kings of Ireland is said to have stood on what hill?
3—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
3—Leghorn straw is used to make what?
5—What is symbol for aluminum?
6—Cover.
7—Where did the Eleans dwell?
8—What is the oldest city in Australia?
10—Old oaken bucket hung in what?
12—What is a woolen shirt with hood?
13—Skates are what?
16—What is an extinct New Zealand bird?
18—What is planted on Arbor Day?
21—What is crest on head of domestic fowl?
23—How many reindeer are mentioned in Clement Moore's poem?
24—What is name of Canada's largest national park?
25—What is flesh of an ox or cow when used for food?
27—Also.
29—Pace.
32—What is the characteristic fruit of the apple family?
34—What instrument is associated with 1 Down?
36—Who wrote "Swiss Family Robinson"?
38—Who is hero of a Milne play?
40—Ocean.
42—Symbol for lutecium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

—Alice Cary

Dial Puzzle

A well-known saying is hidden here. If the inner circle is turned a certain number of spaces, the letters in the two circles will spell the proverb, the letters appearing alternately in the outer and inner circles. The first letter is found in the outer circle.

If you will cut out the inner circle or make a copy of it, you can turn it as you would a radio dial until the letters in the saying appear in their proper order.

It Has Been Said of Temper—

A man who cannot command his temper should not think of being a man of business.—Chesterfield.

A tart temper never mellows with age; and a sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.—Washington Irving.

Men who have had a good deal of experience learn not to lose their tempers.—V. Cherbuliez.

Of all bad things by which mankind are curst, their own bad tempers surely are the worst.—Cumberland.

More than half the difficulties of the world would be allayed or removed by the exhibition of good temper.—Arthur Helps.

The happiness and misery of men depend no less on temper than fortune.—La Rochefoucauld.

He who loses his temper is in the wrong.—French proverb.

A bad temper is its own scourge. Few things are more bitter than to feel bitter.—Charles Buxton.

A man's venom poisons himself more than his victim.—Charles Buxton.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Colette, Paul (pôl kô'-lĕt')—French de Gaullist, who is charged with shooting Pierre Laval.

Muto, Maj. Gen. Akira (ä'-kĭ-rä mōō'-tō)—Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Japanese War Office.

Ogura, Masatsune (mä-sä-tsōō-nĕ ō-gōō-rä—even accent)—Finance Minister of Japan.

Oikawa, Admiral Koshiro (kō-shĭ-rō ō-ĭ-kä-wä—even accent)—Japan's Navy Minister.

Schayesteh, Mohammed (mō-häm'-mĕd shĭ-yĕs-tā')—Iran's envoy to the United States.

Songgram, Luang Bipul (lōō'-äng bē'-pōōl sông'-kräm')—Commander-in-Chief of Thailand's Army.

Tatekawa, Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu (yō-shĭ-tsū-kōō tä-tĕ-kä-wä—even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to Russia.

Thór, Vilhjálmur (vĭl'-hyoul'-mĕr thōr)—Chairman of the Icelandic Trade Delegation now in the United States.

von Thermann, Edmund (ĕt'-mōōnt fôn tĕr'-män)—German Ambassador to Argentina.

Wakasugi, Kaname (kä'-nä'-mĕ' wä'-kä'-sōōng'-ĭ')—A Japanese Minister to Washington, and one of Ambassador Nomura's chief aides.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Djibouti (jē'-bōō'-tē')—Port and capital of French Somaliland.

Kermanshah (kĕr-män'-shä')—Oil center in Iran.

Kronstadt (krōn'-shtät)—Port of Leningrad.

Viborg (vē'-bōr-y')—Gulf of Finland port.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Rowdy, Assistant Sentry

Wide World

Three Barks, Then. . . ?

Rowdy, the Oakland, Calif., fox terrier saved last June by public clamor after he had been sentenced to die by the will of his late owner, pictured being formally designated Assistant Sentry Rowdy of the U. S. Army Air Corps, by Staff Sergt. Alfred G. Bowes. Rowdy stands proudly on the wing of a P-40 plane at Hamilton Field.

In Lighter Vein

Just for Fun

The movie patron stepped up to the box office of the foreign language picture show.

"Do you have English subtitles on your pictures?" he asked.

"No," replied the ticket seller. "Our subtitles are in Greek."

"In Greek!" echoed the patron. "Why this is an Irish neighborhood."

"Sure," agreed the box-office man. "But this is a mystery picture!"

Australian Women's Weekly

"What did you do when the ship was wrecked?"

"I did what any sensible man would do—I swam ashore and saved my own life, and then swam back to see if I could help anyone else."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbors

Scottish Co-operator

Glasgow

During a recent blitz on the West of Scotland a co-operative society's department was completely gutted. An immediate offer of assistance and accommodation was made by a local businessman, and the offer was promptly and gladly accepted.

The offer was the more commendable in view of the fact that it came from a man whose business was adversely affected when co-operators entered the same service.

In his acknowledgment of the thanks of the co-operative society, the local businessman wrote:

For your letter of 12th May I would like to say thanks, and would you please convey to the members of your board my thanks for their appreciation of the little I could do to help and assist in the trying times we were all faced with. We all are travelers together in such times, and if we fulfill our purpose in life and become as good neighbors, ready to help when necessity arises, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the hand of friendship was given, and taken, in the right spirit.

If only there was more of this comradeship, what a better place the world would be.

First Air Mail

The first air mail letter, sent to Benjamin Franklin when he was living in France in 1785, was carried in a balloon across the English Channel.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The famous guide books were put out by Carl Baedeker of Germany.
2. The United States.
3. Toronto, Canada.
4. A commercial city and seaport of Cochin-China, and the summer capital of French Indo-China.
5. A prickly bush of New Zealand.
6. Egypt.
7. It comes from bauxite, a white-to-red clay-like aluminum hydroxid of varying composition; greatest source of supply is Dutch Guiana, South America.
8. Albany, N. Y., in 1686; Peter Schuyler was its first mayor.
9. A division of the Alps bordering Italy and Switzerland.
10. The British name for the American-made Flying Fortress bombers.

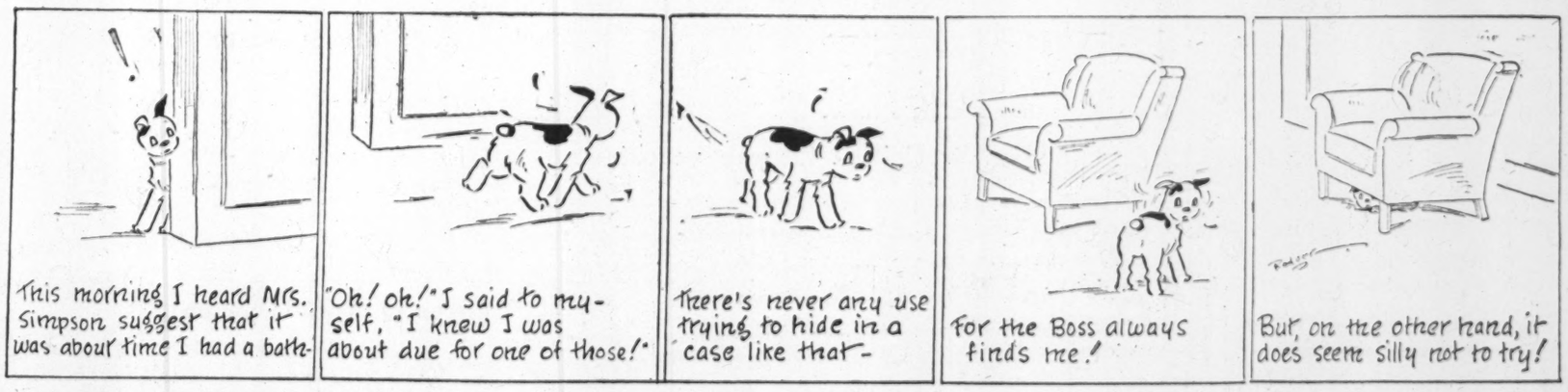
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Sooner Said . . .*

By Le Pelley

MIGHT NOT BE A BAD IDEA TO EARN SOME MONEY THIS WINTER BY TURNING OUR CLUB-HOUSE INTO A HOTEL
WE COULD PUT ON AN EXTENSION AND A SECOND FLOOR
WHERE'S POPPY ?
SHE WAS HERE JUST A MINUTE AGO ....
.... SHE MUST HAVE TAKEN US SERIOUSLY..
PLUNKY ! HURRY ! BEFORE SHE GETS THAT HOTEL BUILT !
POPPY ! NO NO ! WE WERE ONLY FOOLING !
WHEW ! JUST IN TIME !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's Just a Possibility*

By Rodgers


This morning I heard Mrs. Simpson suggest that it was about time I had a bath.
"Oh! oh!" I said to myself, "I knew I was about due for one of those!"
There's never any use trying to hide in a case like that-
For the Boss always finds me!
But, on the other hand, it does seem silly not to try!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Thereby Hangs a Tail*

By The Hagers

"I COULD MAKE IT QUITE UNPOPULAR TO HANG A FOX TAIL ON A CAR."
"NO, JACK. LET'S GO SEE MAYOR DRAKE; A GOOD SUGGESTION HE MIGHT MAKE."
JUST THEN A CAR DREW UP AND STOPPED, AND OUT OF IT OUR MAYOR HOPPED.
THERE, ON HIS RADIATOR CAP WE SAW A FLUFFY FOX TAIL FLAP!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

This Business of Bombing

Apparently there is a great difference between the bombs which the German Luftwaffe drops, or used to drop, on Britain and those which the British Royal Air Force drops on Germany. At least the German press treats them very differently.

After the RAF raid of September 8 on the German capital the Berlin press sounded unsuspected depths of moral indignation over the number of civilian casualties in working-class residential sections. The newspaper Nacht-ausgabe assailed the attack as "especally low-down and contemptible."

To Americans it must seem that the irony of this reaction, after the mass air attacks endeavoring to demolish London more than a year ago, would only make a Nazi newspaper ridiculous in the eyes of its German readers. But outsiders need to remember that Germans generally have seen nothing but Nazi newspapers since the war began.

William L. Shirer in his "Berlin Diary" records under date of September 7, 1940:

> Not a hint here—and the German people do not know it—that the Germans have been dropping bombs in the very center of London for the last two weeks. . . .
>
> The German people have no inkling—because the Nazi press and radio have carefully suppressed the story—that in August alone more than one thousand English civilians were killed by the Luftwaffe's attacks on British "military objectives."

That day the German High Command issued a communiqué that "as a retaliation" its air force had "attacked the city and harbor of London for the first time with stronger forces." Actually the principal change that had taken place was that the Luftwaffe, having failed in daylight attacks, was switching over to night raids combining explosives with incendiary bombs.

But most Germans at home knew only that der Führer three days earlier, in his appeal for the winter relief campaign, had drawn hysterical applause from his audience, mainly young women nurses and social workers, with announcement that "when the British air force drops two or three or four thousand kilograms of bombs, we will in one night drop 150,000, 200,000, 300,000 or 400,000 kilograms of bombs," and that "if they increase their attacks on our cities, we will raze theirs to the ground."

This was very much like the argument of the small boy who asserted that "Jimmy started the fight" because "he hit me back."

But from this point on, since it was "reprisal," the German press could print exultantly the descriptions by returning pilots of the "ocean of flames" billowing through the smoke beneath them as they poured thousands of tons of bombs on London. They now published as an index of success British figures telling of thousands of casualties among civilians, including children.

Bombing is inescapably a beastly business, by whomever it may be carried out. Bombs dropped from high altitudes or at night, even if aimed at railroad yards or utility plants, are apt to take a civilian toll. It is no pleasanter when men get blown to bits in trenches, ammunition dumps, or other "military objectives."

All humane persons look with abhorrence on any phase of war, especially the destruction of relatively defenseless civil populations, including women and children. The most hopeful way of reducing the horrors of aerial bombing is by endeavoring to end the present war in a way that will discourage and make less possible the starting of future wars. Distaste for the effects of bombing may at length commend this solution even to Berlin.

Emphasis on Peace

On this page today appears another in the series of articles we have reprinted under the title "Thinking Toward Peace." Our hope has been to help keep the thought of peace alive amid all the attention focused on war. War appears more exciting and there is a natural feeling that until it is won peace plans are theoretical. Yet foundations can be laid.

For it will be a pity if men forget that it is peace they are fighting for, not the peace which means merely an absence of shooting, but the kind of peace which will permit men to live with some sense of security and liberty. Thinking about the basic outlines of that peace is not theoretical; every day's news tells of trouble that could have been saved by a bit more thinking toward a free and just world order. For men build nothing they have not first conceived in thought.

The proposals of church leaders reprinted below are very general in their terms, but well worth thinking about, particularly their emphasis on justice. For it is injustice, as between nations and between men, which destroys peace. And it is in Christian thinking that men have found their highest ideals and standards of justice. Thinking directed along the lines of the Golden Rule is not only practical but it is the chief hope of establishing the sense of brotherhood which is indispensable to any plan for peace.

Lights in the Night

Lights are going on all over the country. With autumn tang sharpening the air, adults as well as children are busy with books again. In millions of homes learning will last even until the wee hours of the night.

Despite Aristotle's doleful dictum that men have the capacity but not the desire for education, adult education flourishes in America today. And one has only to glance at the interesting catalogues to understand the popularity of the courses—expert instruction is offered on an immense variety of subjects, at moderate prices.

When Sadie the dressmaker is seen sitting on the park bench, busily memorizing "Comment allez-vous, mon ami?" or Tom the soda jerker is observed thumbing through a "trig" book while business is slack, or Bill Brigham the real estate man drops by with an art book in his leather brief case, one can be glad for them. For their horizons are being made a bit wider, and living a little richer. It's like the remark made by an office worker who was enjoying heady draughts of English literature in her evening course. She said, "The sky was always a deep, wonderful blue when I used to come out of that class."

Lights go on in every city and town while eager adults enlarge their capacities, feel the satisfaction of accomplishment and attain a richer understanding of their fellow men.

Democracy's Merit Badges

The report that some 200 boys have been turned away from Boston's Mechanic Arts High School because of lack of room accents again the dramatic turn that the Nation's defense effort has given to education.

During the two post-war and depression decades, the chief demand was for academic courses leading ultimately to white-collar careers. The first wisp of defense orders found hard-pressed factories compelled to set up training courses to teach a generation of pencil pushers how to use its hands on steel.

Shortages of lathe operators, grinders, welders and the like resulted, in the usual order of supply and demand, in higher wages.

Everywhere there are demands for more machine training. New Haven wants a trade school; Quincy must enlarge its trade school; Boston is overcrowded. So it goes, from Hartford to San Diego.

The trend of twenty years has been reversed in one. Parents who have worked in shops no longer feel their sons must work in the office. Sons, far from feeling that stigma attaches to shop work, recognize that just as many — possibly more — heads of industry spring from the shop side as from the office side. There is no bar to man's advancement just because he has grease on his hands.

Such marks of honest endeavor in furthering the defense of democracy are just about the proudest merit badges a man can wear.

The Otter and the Office Boy

The hour and the man—this is one of the recurring themes of history. Unless you have the one the other may pass unhonored and unsung. On Monday morning, September 15, 1941, we were conscious of living in "an hour," but where was "the man"? In more peaceful times he might have been found in a little boat on the Thames, telling stories to a little girl.

> A tale begun in other days
> When summer suns were glowing—
> A simple chime that served to time
> The rhythm of our rowing.

He could not be found up the Thames. So we turned back to our own modern wonderland — the daily paper. We should have to take the facts as they came, with reason enough, but no rhyme. Mandy, a female otter at the Bronx Zoo, had escaped from her cage and become a refugee among the water fowl. A Monday-morning reporter, starving for a story, had phoned this account to the Office Boy.

But this event happened too late to catch its man. When an otter decides to take an evening out by way of the fire-escape, it should not go alone. Where is the walrus, where the carpenter? Where the little oysters, waiting innocently in a row? But this is 1941. When the reporter began to get fanciful and suggested a headline about "otter confusion" the Office Boy —we wish Father William could have a word with him—hung up the receiver. One could well think Lewis Carroll's words had been meant especially for him:

> I have not seen thy sunny face,
> Nor heard thy silver laughter:
> No thought of me shall find a place
> In thy young life's hereafter.

We had the hour — but the man "hung up."

Thinking Toward Peace: A Proposal by British Church Leaders

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present a letter to The Times of London, signed by the two Anglican Archbishops, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the Moderator of the Evangelical Free Church Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Sir—The present evils in the world are due to the failure of nations and peoples to carry out the laws of God. No permanent peace is possible in Europe unless the principles of the Christian religion are made the foundation of national policy and of all social life. This involves regarding all nations as members of one family under the Fatherhood of God.

We accept the five points of Pope Pius XII as carrying out this principle:

1. The assurance to all nations of their right to life and independence. The will of one nation to live must never mean the sentence of death passed upon another. When this equality of rights has been destroyed, attacked or threatened, order demands that reparation shall be made, and the measure and extent of that reparation is determined, not by the sword nor by the arbitrary decision of self-interest, but by the rules of justice and reciprocal equity.

2. This requires that the nations be delivered from the slavery imposed upon them by the race for armaments and from the danger that material force, instead of serving to protect the right, may become an overbearing and tyrannical master. The order thus established requires a mutually agreed organic progressive disarmament, spiritual as well as material, and security for the effective implementing of such an agreement.

3. Some juridical institution which shall guarantee the loyal and faithful fulfillment of conditions agreed upon and which shall in case of recognized need revise and correct them.

4. The real needs and just demands of nations and populations and racial minorities to be adjusted as occasion may require, even where no strictly legal right can be established, and a foundation of mutual confidence to be thus laid, whereby many incentives to violent action will be removed.

5. The development among peoples and their rulers of that sense of deep and keen responsibility which weighs human statutes according to the sacred and inviolable standards of the laws of God. They must hunger and thirst after justice and be guided by that universal love which is the compendium and most general expression of the Christian ideal.

With these basic principles for the ordering of international life, we would associate five standards by which economic situations and proposals may be tested (see "The Churches Survey Their Task," pp. 116, 117) (Published in the United States under the title "The Oxford Conference, Official Report"):

1. Extreme inequality in wealth and possession should be abolished;

2. Every child, regardless of race or class, should have equal opportunities of education, suitable for development of his peculiar capacities;

3. The family as a social unit must be safeguarded;

4. The sense of a divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work;

5. The resources of the earth should be used as God's gifts to the whole human race, and used with due consideration for the needs of the present and future generations.

We are confident that the principles which we have enumerated would be accepted by rulers and statesmen throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations and would be regarded as the true basis on which a lasting peace could be established.

COSMO CANTUAR,
Archbishop of Canterbury
A. CARDINAL HINSLEY,
Archbishop of Westminster
WALTER H. ARMSTRONG,
Moderator, Free Church Federal Council
WILLIAM EBOR,
Archbishop of York

Waters That Were Supposed to Be Safe

Incident in Peking

It was early morning in the Pai Hai, once the playground of Emperors in the Imperial City. But it was not early enough to hear the lotus buds burst audibly at daybreak, nor had any tiny bags of tea been taken from them to be served at the breakfast of an Empress. She used to have this tea placed in the buds as they were closing in the evening that it might absorb the enfolded fragrance. Now more than three decades have passed since she drank the lotus bud tea, or bathed her eyes in the dew caught in the "Dew Plate," held high in the hands of a slender statue of an "Immortal" peering down through the trees on the lotus-filled lake.

But it was not too early for many of the olive-uniformed invaders to be clumping around noisily in their hob-nailed boots. Unable on their own island to enter such places, sacred to royalty, they delight in parading about with a supercilious air of ownership. Of course in the days of the Empire we ourselves would not have been breakfasting in the Pai Hai; but at least we were reverent before the beauty that is there, and the greatness that created it.

We had crossed the marble bridge that leads to the small island and climbed the hill to the parapet at the base of the White Dagoba. Our hostess had brought her cook and arrangements were made with the manager of the little restaurant that clings inconspicuously on the edge of the hillside. Hundreds of small teahouses now flourish throughout the parks.

A small table for the three of us was placed so that we could look across the lake to the Five Dragon teahouses where the Empress used to entertain her guests, and where we now sometimes entertain ours; then out to the western hills where morning mists seemed to veil centuries of magnificent pleasurings, and temple worshipping, and intrigue. In the other direction the sun was burning to gold the porcelain roofs of the Forbidden City, and Coal Hill was a place bejeweled. It was a still, sweet, precious moment of forgetting. Even the sky was quiet, with no planes frightening the herons as they flew to their fishing grounds from the famous heronry at T'ai Miao.

* * *

We tried to close the back doors of our minds, to shut out the bitterness of yesterday and the dread of fresh bitterness to come. The quiet, the beauty, the sense of a presence of something so much greater, finer, certain to emerge from the present horror, had put us in the mood for what was to follow. Breakfast finished, the cook cleared the table and our hostess took her flute from its case, laying a few small sheets of paper beside it. Now like a scent to hounds, is a scrap of paper to the Japanese. Out of nowhere one appeared and began to pick up these suspicious-looking sheets, hunting for some evidence of a sinister code. But he was baffled. Then Miss B., having discovered that he didn't understand a word of English, began in her low, calm voice, to address him: "Young man, why are you here, killing these people? Why don't you go home and tell your people to stop it?" She had seen enough, as we all had, to make her very bitter—but this was just a lad, the morning had mellowed her, and her tone was not much more than banter.

Presently she took up her flute, as though to dismiss him, and began to play the *Ave Maria*. He turned away but in a moment was back with a small green leaf in his hands. He examined it critically, then placed it between his lips and presently was playing the air, in perfect key. But he was not quite satisfied with his instrument. Two or three times he went back for another leaf. She played from Beethoven, from Bach, and each time he carried the melody with clear, bird-like tones. Soon he realized that she was questioning him as to a composer and he answered, "Tchaikovsky." The only foreign words he could speak were the names of great musicians—yet he was only a boy, a Japanese boy, sent to China to destroy—and to be destroyed. Now he fingered over the suspected papers quite reverently: Truly they meant nothing but music.

* * *

As the two played together a little group of Japanese soldiers gathered on the parapet just above us, leaning on the rail, exchanging glances which also might mean anything. Was it admiration for the skill of their compatriot, or was he being too familiar with the foreigners? Possibly he was uneasy, but certainly longing to understand what she was saying to him now, even as he had understood the voice of her flute.

"Young man, you have music in your soul; so your heart cannot be all bad. That is impossible when you love music. Listen, go home now and tell your people there is something better than killing—tell them to stop destroying themselves as well as others."

One thing he did know: that the foreigner had talked with him in the only language common to them both, and had been friendly. For the moment he was in another world, and knew no East nor West.

The Chinese have a proverb: "Both sides of the hand are flesh."

KATHARINE WHITING HAND

Mirror of World Opinion

A Labor Weakness

The weakness which comes to labor organizations when their officials have criminal records or are under present charges is illustrated in a situation at Hollywood.

The Screen Cartoon Guild, union of workers producing animated picture films, is on strike at the Walt Disney studios. But it chooses to conduct its battle alone because otherwise it would have to submit to the leadership of Willie Bioff, agent of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

The cartoon workers know Mr. Bioff as the ex-pander who even evaded his jail term until the law caught up with him and brought him back to Chicago to serve. They also know that he is now under indictment with George E. Browne, international head of the stagehands' union and himself an associate of racketeers, on the charge that the two of them shook down four motion picture producers for $500,000.

Labor will never be able to command its full potential strength until it cleans the nogoods out of its leadership ranks.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Then and Now

By Pearl Strachan

The Times, of London, publishes a letter calling Great Britain a "birdless grove" due to the exodus of poets to America. The writer of "A London Diary" in The New Statesman and Nation, however, asks "Where are his ears?" and refers to the "competing and elaborate woodnotes" of such writers as Day Lewis, Spender, Rodgers, Lucas, and numerous others. A professor in England is quoted as saying that not a piece of "literature" has come out of the present war.

What has impressed me during the past year has been the way poetry and the novel have risen to the occasion and crystallized into communicable form both conditions and opinions. I am thinking at the moment of the poem, "If Judgment Comes," by Alfred Noyes, and of "A Man Arose," by Cecil Roberts. On the American side of the Atlantic, though actually on the one anti-totalitarian side of the conflict, we have Alice Duer Miller's poem, "The White Cliffs"; Robert Nathan's ballad, "Dunkirk," and Paul Gallico's story of Dunkirk, "Snow Goose."

* * *

Disillusionment followed the sentimental literature of the World War, although nothing could rub the gilt off the flowering of emotion, and there are few Englishmen who, during the intervening years, have repeated without warm feeling those lines of Rupert Brooke's:

> If I should die think only this of me:
> That there's some corner of a foreign field
> That is for ever England . . .

Lyric beauty characterized the poetry of that young group who so bravely followed the drums in the World War, but something more profound has been required in the present situation. It does not trip so smoothly off the tongue, but it arrests the mind. The very title of Siegfried Sassoon's World War "Dreamers" hints a difference. His poem about the soldiers gnawed by rats in dug-outs pictures them

> Dreaming of things they did with balls and bats,
> And mocked by hopeless longing to regain
> Bank-holidays, and picture shows, and spats,
> And going to the office in the train.

Contrast the attitude with Noyes's alert examination of Hitlerism, his honest admission, apropos of the "pathologic taint" throughout the world, "And England sinned, as other lands have sinned," and his conclusion:

> This is no war for blind material things.
> This war is fought along a world-wide front
> Within the mind of man; and there can be
> No victory now but on that field of thought.

Nostalgic as is Cecil Roberts's poem about Churchill, he sees that

> They would not listen, they would not heed,
> Content, they offered word for deed,
> In peace the British Lion slumbered,

until, as he puts it, "God-given, to match the need, a man arose." Service to the democratic cause today demands not only love of country but also clarity enough to correct that country's mistakes. Apathy assumes as monstrous an outline in the thought as the aggressor nation. The modern poet winces at a false and misleading peace more than at physical strife. The danger of "the cold machine that eats up millions by the will of one" Mr. Noyes shows to be related to the "crime planned by statesmen in their polished hats."

* * *

So much excellent writing is being published one cannot keep up with it. Even juvenile literature has something to show. "Timothy Taylor" by Helen McLanahan Husted, in a sort of "Christopher Robin" manner, introduces us to a particularly thoughtful, but none the less delightful, boy of seven, sent to the United States for the duration. When the subject of his trip abroad is first broached "Timothy" exclaims:

> Why, I can't go away
> Just now in the very midst of war.
> Well, really, what is an Englishman for?

Convinced by his father, however, that he is to be "England's Ambassador of Goodwill" to make friends for England "who needed friends so," he agrees to undertake the job.

Through the entire output, in various fields, it seems that today's war literature is remarkably free of national pride or hate, and penetrating in its judgment of events and their causes. For quality, I think it holds its own.

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